

**More English Examples**  
**T O B E**  
**Turned into LATIN;**  
Beginning with the  
*Nominative Case and Verb*  
As 'tis varied throughout all  
**MOODS and TENSES,**  
And after fitted to the  
**RULES of the GRAMMAR.**

To which are added  
Some Cautions for Children to avoid  
Mistakes in making Latin, Forms of  
Epistles, Themes, and other Exercises  
for the Use of Young Beginners  
at *Bury School*.

All New and Published by *the same Author*  
to prevent the Mischief which may happen by  
the too frequent use of the former.

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**The Third Edition, with large Additions.**

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L O N D O N:

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A N  
ADVERTISEMENT  
TO THE  
READER.

**T**HE Author having some Years since published a little Book of English Examples, fitted to the several Rules of Lillie's Grammar, to be Translated accordingly into Latin, and finding in his own School by the frequent use of the same Words, his end therein to be disappointed ; some of the Boys that had been taught rightly to translate them, transmitting them ready done to their hands, to not a few of their School-fellows, that followed them ; whereby the benefit which was designed to them was wholly lost ; has thought fit, that he might

## Advertisement to the Reader.

*obviate and prevent this mischief, to prepare another set of Examples of the same kind, and to publish them also for the Use of those that have found, or shall find the same Inconvenience that he did by the frequent Use of the former.*

E. L.

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MORE

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M O R E

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English Examples, &c.

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*Examples of the Declensions.*

1. Declens. *Culpa.*

Sing. { a fault before the Verb.  
a fault after the Verb.  
of a fault.  
to a fault.  
in a fault.  
O fault.

Plur. { faults after the Verb.  
faults before the Verb.  
to faults.  
of faults.  
with faults.  
O faults.

2. Declens. *Puer.*

•  
Sing. { a boy before the Verb.  
a boy after the Verb.  
with a boy.  
to a boy.  
of a boy.  
O boy.

Plur. { boys after the Verb.  
boys before the Verb.  
of boys.  
to boys.  
with boys.  
O boys.

When the Nominative endeth in us, as  
Annus, a Year.

Sing. { of a year.  
to a year.  
from a year.  
a year before the Verb.  
a year after the Verb.  
O year.

Plur. { to years.  
from years.  
of years.  
years after the Verb.  
years before the Verb.  
O years.

## 3. Declens.

3. Declens. *Nubes.*

Sing. { a cloud before the Verb.  
a cloud after the Verb.  
by a cloud.  
to a cloud.  
of a cloud.  
O cloud.

Plur. { O clouds.  
of clouds  
to clouds.  
by clouds.  
clouds after the Verb.  
clouds before the Verb.

In the Neuter Gender *Robur.*

Sing. { an oke before the Verb.  
of an oke.  
to an oke.  
an oke after the Verb.  
O oke.  
in an oke.

Plur. { Okes before the Verb.  
of okes.  
to okes.  
Okes after the Verb.  
O okes.  
from okes.

4. Declens. *Amis.*

Sing. { an *old woman* before the Verb.  
 an *old woman* after the Verb.  
 to an *old woman*.  
 of an *old woman*.  
 with an *old woman*.  
 O *old woman*.

Plur. { *old women* after the Verb.  
 to *old women*.  
 from *old women*.  
 of *old women*.  
 O *old women*.  
*old women* before the Verb.

## In the Neuter Gender Genu.

Sing. { a *knee* before the Verb.  
 of a *knee*.  
 to a *knee*.  
 a *knee* after the Verb.  
 O *knee*.  
 than a *knee*.

Plur. { *knees* before the Verb.  
 of *knees*.  
 to *knees*.  
*knees* after the Verb.  
 O *knees*.  
 with *knees*.

## 5. Declens.

5. Declens. Dies.

Sing. { of a day.  
to a day.  
in a day.  
O day.  
a day before the Verb.  
a day after the Verb.

Plur. { days after the Verb.  
days before the Verb.  
of days.  
in the days.  
to the days.  
O days.

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Examples of Adjectives of Three Terminations.

*Mæstus.*

Sad in the Masc. sad in the Fem. sad in the Neuter.

*Firmus.*

Strong in the Masc. strong in the Fem. strong in the Neuter.

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Of Adjectives of Two Terminations

*Facilis.*

Easie in the Masc. and Fem. easie in the Neuter.

*Fortis.*

Stout in the Masc. and Fem. stout in the Neuter.

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Of Adjectives of One Termination.

*Audax.*

Bold in the Masc. Fem. and Neuter.

*Pernix.*

Swift in the Masc. Fem. and Neuter.

## *Examples of Adjectives.*

### *Examples of Adjectives Compared.*

#### *Firmus.*

*Pos.* strong. *Com.* stronger or more strong. *Superl.* strongest or most strong.

#### *Altus.*

*P.* high. *C.* higher or more high. *S.* highest or most high.

#### *Tristis.*

*P.* sad. *C.* sadder or more sad. *S.* saddest or most sad.

#### *Levis.*

*P.* light. *C.* lighter or more light. *S.* lightest or most light.

#### *Sapiens.*

*P.* wise. *C.* wiser or more wise. *S.* wisest or most wise.

#### *Audax.*

*P.* bold. *C.* bolder or more bold. *S.* boldest or most bold.

### *When the Positive endeth in er.*

#### *Niger.*

*Pos.* black. *Comp.* blacker or more black. *Sup.* blackest or most black.

#### *Pulcher.*

*P.* fair. *C.* fairer or more fair. *S.* fairest or most fair.

#### *Celer.*

*P.* swift. *C.* swifter or more swift. *P.* swiftest or most swift.

#### *Acer.*

*P.* sharp. *C.* sharper or more sharp. *S.* sharpest or most sharp.

### *Particular Nouns ending in lis, as Humilis.*

*P.* humble. *C.* humbler or more humble. *S.* humblest or most humble.

#### *Facilis.*

*P.* easie. *C.* easier or more easie. *S.* easiest or most easie.

#### *Similis.*



*Examples of Adjectives.*

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*Similis.*

*P.* like. *C.* liker or more like. *S.* likest or most like.

*Agilis.*

*P.* nimble. *C.* nimbler or more nimble. *S.* nimblest or most nimble.

*Gracilis.*

*P.* slender. *C.* slenderer or more slender. *S.* slenderest or most slender.

*Docilis.*

*P.* easie to be taught. *C.* easier or more easie to be taught. *S.* easiest or most easie to be taught.

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*Other Nouns ending in lis, as Utilis.*

*P.* useful *C.* usefuller or more useful. *S.* usefullest or most useful.

*Fertilis.*

*P.* fruitful. *C.* fruitfuller or more fruitful. *S.* fruitfullest or most fruitful.

*Subtilis.*

*P.* thin. *C.* thinner or more thin. *S.* thinnest or most thin.

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*If a Vowel come before us, as Pius.*

*P.* dutiful *C.* dutifuller or more dutiful. *S.* dutifullest or most dutiful.

*Ardus.*

*P.* high. *C.* higher or more high. *S.* highest or most high.

*Strenuus.*

*P.* strong. *C.* stronger or more strong. *S.* strongest or most strong.

*Sobrius.*

*P.* sober. *C.* soberer or more sober. *S.* soberest or most sober.

*Ignis.*

*P.* fiery or like fire. *C.* more fiery. *S.* most fiery.

*Com-*

## Examples of the Verb.

*Comparisons that follow none of the foregoing Rules.*

*Parvus.*

*P.* little. *C.* less or more little. *S.* least of all or most little.

*Magnus.*

*P.* great. *C.* greater or more great. greatest or most great.

*Bonus.*

*P.* good. *C.* better or more good. *S.* best of all or most good.

*Malus.*

*P.* bad. *C.* worse or more bad. *S.* worst of all or most bad.

*Multus.*

*P.* much in the *Masc.* *S.* most of all in the *Masc.* much in the *Fem.* *S.* most of all in the *Fem.* much in the *Neut.* *C.* more in the *N.* *S.* most of all in the *N.*

*Examples of the Verb, the Active and Passive  
Voice being set together.*

*Active Voice.*

*Indicative Mood Present Tense.*

*Lavo, 1.*      *Sing.* I wash, thou hurtest, he sitteth  
*noceo, 2.*      down.

*discumbo, 3.*  
*increpo, 1.*      *Plur.* We blame, ye think, they blot  
*sentio, 4.*      out.

*Doleo, 2.*

*Passive Voice.*

*fricor, 1.*      *Sing.* I am rubbed, thou art led, he  
*ducor, 3.*      is found.

*reperior, 4.*  
*noceor, 2.*      *Plur.* We are hurt, ye are washed,  
*laevor, 1.*      they are touched.

*laevor, 3.*

*Præter-*

## Examples of the Verb.

### Præterimperfect Active.

*Sing.* I did give, thou didst please, *do*, 1.  
he did leap. *placco*, 2.

*salio*, 4.

*Plur.* We did dream, ye did flee, they *somnio*, 1.  
did run. *fugio*, 3.

*curro*, 3.

### Præterimperfect Passive.

*Sing.* I was helped, thou wert taken, *juvor*, 1.  
he was buried. *capior*, 3.

*sepelior*, 4.

*Plur.* We were called, ye were de- *appellor*, 1.  
tained, they were moved. *detineor*, 2.

*moveor*, 2.

### Præterp. Active.

*Sing.* I have fed, thou hast favoured, *pasco*, 3.  
he hath tamed. *faveo*, 2.

*domo*, 1.

*Plur.* We have found, ye have thought, *invenio*, 4.  
they have affirmed. *sentio*, 4.

*assero*, 3.

### Or,

*Sing.* I have washed, thou hast begot- *lavo*, 1.  
ten, she hath brought forth. *gigno*, 3.

*pario*, 3.

*Plur.* We have offered, ye have held, *offero*, 3.  
they have stuck fast. *teneo*, 2.

*hæreo*, 2.

### Præterperf. Passive.

*Sing.* I have been painted, thou hast *pingo*, 3.  
been washed, he hath been rubbed. *lavo*, 1.

*frico*, 1.

*Plur.* We have been moved, ye have *moveo*, 2.  
been hurt, they have been *ledo*, 3.  
routed. *fundo*, 3.

Or,

Or,

haurior, 4.

agor, 3.

cingor, 3.

impedior, 4.

irretior, 4.

operior, 4.

Sing. I have been drawn, thou hast  
been driven, he hath been girt.

Pl. We have been hindred, ye have been  
shackled, they have been covered.

Præterplup. Active.

erro, 1.

verto 3.

voveto, 2.

farcio, 4.

aperio, 4.

aro, 1.

Sing. I had strayed, thou hadst turned,  
he had vowed.

Plur. We had stuffed, ye had opened,  
they had plowed.

Præterplup. Passive.

pessundor, 1.

secor, 1.

jungor, 3.

impleor, 2.

dividor, 3.

sopior, 4.

Sing. I had been trod under foot, thou  
hadst been cut, he had been joynd.

Plur. We had been filled, ye had been  
divided, they had been laid asleep.

Future Act.

curro, 3.

neo, 2.

pugno, 1.

quatio, 3.

spolio, 1.

scio, 4.

Sing. I will run, thou shalt spin, he  
shall fight.

Plur. We shall shake, ye shall spoil,  
they shall know.

Futur. Passive.

sepelior, 4.

effror, 3.

varior, 1.

allicior, 3.

linguor, 3.

deleor, 2.

Sing. I will be buried, thou wilt be car-  
ried out, that shall be altered.

Plur. We shall be inticed, ye will be  
lest, they will be put out.

Impe-

# Examples of the Verb.

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## Imperative Mood Active.

*Sing.* Do thou lament, let him be *lugeo*, 2.  
lent. *fileo*, 2.

*Plur.* Let us thrust, do ye go, let *trudo*, 3.  
them spoil. *eo*, 4.  
*spolio*, 1.

Or,

*Sing.* Do thou do, let him dine. *ago*, 3.  
*prandeo*, 2.

*Plur.* Let us drive away, do ye allure, *abigo*, 3.  
let them draw. *illicio*, 3.  
*haurio*, 4.

## Imperative Mood Passive.

*Sing.* Be thou cloathed, let him be *amicior*, 4.  
broken. *dirumpor*, 3.

*Plur.* Let us be healed, be ye taken, *sanor*, 1.  
let them be persuaded. *capior*, 3.  
*suadeor*, 2.

Or,

*Sing.* Be thou brought forth, let it be *parior*, 3.  
encreased. *augeor*, 2.

*Plur.* Let us be rubbed, be ye cast *fricor*, 1.  
away, let them be mingled. *abjicior*, 3.  
*miscor*, 2.

Or,

*Sing.* Be thou affected, let him be *afficior*, 3.  
carried. *feror*, 3.

*Plur.* Let us be moved, be ye drawn, *moveor*, 2.  
let them be tormented. *haurior*, 4.  
*crucior*, 1.

Active

## Examples of the Verb.

## Active Voice.

Potent. Mood Pres. Tense.

nuncio, 1.

vendo, 3.

habito, 1.

insculpo, 3.

taceo, 2.

sancio, 4.

Sing. I may tell, thou may'st sell, he may dwell.

Plur. We may engrave, ye may hold your peace, they may establish.

Or,

laudo, 1.

vitupero, 1.

ridco, 2.

ferio, 4.

fero, 3.

pungo, 3.

Sing. I can praise, thou canst dispraise, he can laugh.

Plur. We can strike, ye can bring, they can sting.

## Passive Voice.

Pot. Pres. Tense.

jungor, 3.

separor, 1.

sepelior, 4.

excitor, 1.

volvor, 3.

arceor, 2.

Sing. I can be joyned, thou canst be separated, he can be buried.

Plur. We can be raised, ye can be rowled, they can be driven away.

Or,

suadeor, 2.

postulor, 1.

amicior, 4.

offendor, 3.

placor, 1.

affligor, 3.

Sing. I may be perswaded, thou may'st be required, he may be cloathed.

Plur. We may be offended, ye may be appeased, they may be vexed.

## Præterimperf. A. V.

capio, 3.

fero, 3.

haurio, 4.

scio, 4.

remigo, 1.

no, 1.

Sing. I might take, thou mightest bear, he would draw.

Plur. We would know, ye should row, they should swim.

Præter.

# Examples of the Verb.

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## Præterimperf. P. V.

*Sing.* I should be smitten, thou might'st be driven, he might be kept. *Percutior, 3. agor, 3. custodior, 4.*

*Plur.* We might be clipped, ye should be called, they could be asked. *tondeor, 2. vocor, 1. rogor, 1.*

## Subjunctive Mood Præs. Tense. A. V. Write ut for that.

*Sing.* That I go away, that you return, that he know. *abeo, 4. redeo, 4. scio, 4.*

*Plur.* That we reap, that ye sweat, that they dine. *meto, 3. sudo, 1. prandeo, 2.*

## Subjunctive Mood Præs. Passive Voice.

*Sing.* That I be called, that you be touched, that he be drawn. *appellor, 1. tangor, 3. haurior, 4.*

*Plur.* That we be rebuked, that ye be filled, that they be lamented. *corripior, 3. impleor, 2. deploror, 1.*

## Præterperf. A. V.

*Sing.* That I did overcome, that you did turn, that he did burn. *supero, 1. verito, 3. ardeo, 2.*

*Plur.* That we did take, that ye did leap, that they did run away. *capio, 3. salio, 4. fugio, 3.*

## Præterimp. Passive.

*Sing.* That I were taken, that thou wert forsaken, that he were drawn. *capior, 3. deservor, 3. haurior, 4.*

*Plur.* That we were nursed, that ye were cursed, that they were torn. *nutrior, 4. maledicor, 3. laxior, 1.*

Or,

Say ne for  
that not.

Or, A. V.

invenio, 4.

Sing. That I did not find, that thou didst  
not mind, that he did not sing.

animadverto, 3.

cano, 3.

docco, 2.

Plur. That we did not teach, that ye  
did not preach, that they did  
not bring.

predico, 1.

firo, 3.

Or, P. V.

percutior, 3.

Sing. That I was not smitten, that thou  
wert not bitten, that he was not  
forbidden.

mordeor, 2.

veter, 1.

impleor, 2.

Plur. That we were not filled, that ye  
were not killed, that they were  
not seasoned.

interficio, 3.

condior, 4.

*Præterperf. Active.*

fero, 3.

Sing. If I have brought, if thou hast  
fought, if he hath thought.

quero, 3.

puto, 1.

Plur. If we have gone away, if ye have  
gone astray, if they have bought.

abeo, 4.

erro, 1.

emo, 3.

*Præterperfect Passive.*

astringor, 3.

Sing. If I have been bound, if thou hast  
been found, if he has been call'd away.

reperior, 4.

avocor, 1.

Plur. If we have been compelled, if ye  
have been excelled, if they have  
been laid asleep.

cogor, 3.

superor, 1.

sopior, 4.

*Præterplus. Active.*

serpo, 3.

Sing. When I had crept, when thou  
hadst slept, when he had sawn.

dormio, 4.

ferro, 3.

Plur. When we had gain-said, when ye  
had betray'd, when they had  
laid to pawn.

oppedo, 3.

prodo, 3.

oppignoro, 1.

*Or,*

*Or,*



## Examples of the Verb.

Or,

*Sing.* When I had commanded, when *jubeo*, 2.  
thou hadst dined, when he had *prandeo*, 2.  
supped. *cæno*, 1.

*Pl.* When we had drawn, when ye had *promo*, 3.  
learned, when they had feared, *disto*, 3.  
*timeo*, 2.

*Præterplup. Passivæ.*

*Sing.* When I had been enticed, when *illicio*, 3.  
thou hadst been brought, when *afferor*,  
he had been hindered. *impedio*, 4.

*Plur.* When we had been tormented, *crucior*, 1.  
when ye had been exercised, when *exerceor*, 2.  
they had been driven away. *abigo*, 3.

Or,

*Sing.* When I had been hidden, when *oculo*, 3.  
thou hadst been sent, when he *mittor*, 3.  
had been torn. *lanio*, 1.

*Plur.* When we had been clothed, when *amicio*, 4.  
ye had been stripped, when they *exuo*, 3.  
had been shorn. *tondo*, 2.

*Futur. Activæ.*

*Sing.* When I shall have fed, when *pasco*, 3.  
thou shalt have washed, when *lavo*, 1.  
he shall have thought. *sensio*, 4.

*Plur.* When we shall have laughed, *rideo*, 2.  
when ye shall have betrothed, *spondeo*, 2.  
when they shall have stayed. *maneo*, 2.

*Fut. Passivæ.*

*Sing.* When I shall have been tired, *fatigor*, 1.  
when thou shalt have been put *differor*,  
off, when he shall have been fed, *pascor*, 3.

*Pl.* When we shall have been increased, *augor*, 2.  
when ye shall have been released, *solvor*, 3.  
when they shall have been ended. *finio*, 4.

Examples

*Examples of the First Concord.*

1. **I** Go out, thou returnest, *Harry rides, John plays, Robin studies.*
2. We follow, ye hollow, the boys sing, the bees sting, the horse throws his rider.
3. The horse stumbleth, he hath stumbled, and he will stumble.
4. The thief is taken, the bread is baked, and the corn is mown, the seed is sown.
5. The thief shall be taken, the bread shall be baked, the corn shall be mown, the seed shall be sown.
6. *John* was taught, *Matthew* was brought, *Luke* was sent, his coat is rent.
7. We have plaid, the boys have said, the \* *snior.* play \* is done, † let us be gone. † *abeo.*
8. I will repeat, and do thou tell me, if I shall miss.
9. We forget, ye remember.
10. Old men die, children are born, so the world every day decays, and is renewed.
11. The ox loweth, the sheep bleats, the lyon roareth, the dog whineth.
12. The book was read, the bed was made, letters were sent.
13. The Master commands, the Scholars obey, sometimes they study, and sometimes they play.
14. *Harry* was sick, but now is well, God be praised.
15. Let the hare run, the dogs will follow her.
16. The rose withereth, the shadow fleeth, man dieth.
17. Who is wise? let him consider, and do as wise men are wont.
18. When ye are smitten, ye are wise.
19. Art thou here? where is thy brother? he lyeth, he sleepeth, he snoreth, do not raise him.
20. Let these Examples suffice.

*Examples of the First and Second Concord together.*

1. **A**N evil tree bringeth forth evil fruit.
2. An evil crow layeth an evil egg.
3. Ink is black, paper is white.
4. A short candle is soon out.
5. Many hands make light work.
6. Lazy boys sleep till \* eight of the [\* The eighth  
clock in the morning. hour.]
7. Your hands are unwash'd to day, and your head is uncomb'd.
8. This knife is sharp, is it thine?
9. A good horse is never tired.
10. Sluggish humours are to be purged out.
11. Evil diseases haunt mortal bodies.
12. A good shepherd makes a fat flock.
13. High mountains are barren for the most part.
14. The low valleys are fruitful.
15. A clear spring hath the best water.
16. Fierce dogs bark, lazy asses bray,  
Merry women sing, and wanton boys play.
17. Lead is heavy, feathers are light,  
The crow is black, the swan is white.
18. The tallest man is not always the strongest, nor  
the richest the wisest.
19. Nature is never more whole, than in the least  
things.
20. A few Examples do sufficiently teach a capable  
understanding.

*Examples of all the Three Concords together.*

1. **I** Do not commend thee who ceasest to study thy  
Lesson because it is hard.
2. Am not I to be commended who never give over  
the hard Lesson till I can say it?

3. The

3. The man is blessed that feareth the most high God.
4. We that came first to day shall stay till \* eleven of the clock as well as the other boys. [*\* Eleventh hour.*]
5. O ye lazy boys that come at \* eight of the clock every day. [*\* The eighth hour.*]
6. Strong horses, that are wont to carry great burdens, do not feel the weight of a Man.
7. The yellow mettall that glistereth is not always gold.
8. The crafty fox, which deceiveth the silly geese, is often taken by the huntsman with his dogs.
9. O happy husbandman, that livest quietly, and eatest heartily, and sleepest sweetly.
10. We, that are poor, do not envy you, that are rich.
11. Thou, that art a good Scholar, despisest me, who am unlearned.
12. Many men, that live in the City, are as clownish as those that live in the Country.
13. Good boys, that mind to do that which their Master bids them, shall not be beaten.
14. Drive away the baker, that brings hot loaves to the boys.
15. Drive away the huckster, that sells green apples, and rotten pears, at the School-gate.
16. Do ye play, that can say your Lesson, I will study mine.
17. The apple, which was given me yesterday, is mellow.
18. My four Brothers, that are less than me, are all better Scholars than I am.
19. The dogs that are the swiftest, are not always the best.
20. He, that comes last, oft-times catcheth the tyred Hare.

*Note concerning the First concord.*

*If two Nominative Cases have and between them, tho they be both the Singular Number, the Verb notwithstanding may be the Plural; As,*

1. The nightingal and the blackbird, sing finely.
2. The owl and the bat fly in the night.
3. An ass, a woman, and a wall-nut-tree, are all alike, never good but when they are beaten. So says the Proverb; But there is no rule without an Exception.
4. A bridle and a saddle are ornaments for a horse.
5. George and John are gone to play.
6. The partridge and the hare, live in the fields.
7. The pheasant and the woodcock inhabit the woods.
8. The ash and the oke send forth their leaves in the spring time.
9. The cock and the hen love to be together.
10. Love and a cough cannot be hid.
11. Time and tide stay for no man.
12. Sloth and idleness bring a rust upon the mind.
13. A book and a boy seldom agree together.
14. Fire and water are things contrary to one another.
15. Lead and gold are very heavy metals.
16. The ass and the horse bear burdens.
17. My father and my master talk together.
18. Hail and snow fall in Winter.
19. The Rod and the ferula hurt me.

*But if the Nominative Case be of divers persons, the Verb plural must agree with that which is the first person, rather than that which is the second. And with that which is the second rather than that which is the third; As,*

**I** And thou do agree.

1. Thou and thy brother are both good boys.
2. Ye two Scots and that Frenchman are equally bad.

4. We

4. We two *Englishmen* and that *Dutchman* will fight with six *Spaniards*.
5. I and my Father's man shall go to morrow to the Fair.
6. You and I will look upon many things there, but buy nothing.
7. You and three boys more, were taken robbing of an Orchard.
8. I, thou, and he, fought with a flea, we, ye, and they, ran all away.

*Observe concerning the Second Concord.*

*That if there be two Substantives or more, with the word and between them, the Adjective must then be put in the Plural Number ; As,*

1. An ash, an elm, and an asp are tall and cast a long shadow.
2. The mouse and the rat are very mischievous to the house-keeper.
3. My Father and my Master are kind to me.

*Observe, secondly, That if the Substantives be of diverse Genders, the Adjective must be rather the Masculine Gender than the Feminine, and rather the Feminine than the Neuter ; As,*

1. Both Father and Mother are descended of a noble stock.
2. My Brother and Sister are spiteful to me.
3. The King and the Queen are great in birth, in beauty, in grace.
4. The Man and his Wife are tall.

*Unless the Substantives be things that have no life, for then the Adjective must be the Neuter Gender, rather than the Masculine or Feminine, if any of the Substantives be of the Neuter Gender ; As,*

1. Steel and iron are hard.
2. Both the land and the grass are mine.
3. Both the tree and the apple are good.
4. My pen and inkhorn are lost.

*Observe*

Observe in the Third Concord, That if there be more Antecedents than one with the word and between them, then the Relative must be the Plural Number, and if the Antecedents be of divers Persons or Genders, the Relative must agree with that Antecedent which is the first Person rather, than with that which is the second or third, and rather with that which is the second than that which is the third: And so of the Genders rather with that which is the Masculine than that which is the Feminine or Neuter, and rather with that which is the Feminine, than that which is the Neuter, if the Antecedents be names of living creatures, as hath been said before, in the First and Second Concord; As,

1. The Wolf and the Fox that do so much mischief to the flocks, are hated of the Shepherds.
2. I have bought a Horse and a Mare which are both of one colour.
3. Thou and thy brother, who robb'd the orchard to day, without question will be beaten.
4. I and Tom and Harry, who came first to day, went last out of the School.
5. The Cow and the Calf which broke the hedge are driven together into the pound.

But if the Antecedents be not the Names of living Creatures, the Neuter Gender ought to prevail; As,

1. Meat and Drink, and rest, which refresh the body, hurt it also if they be taken unseasonably.

Examples in English fitted to all the Rules of the Grammar, as they stand in order.

R. I. Verbum personale, &c.

1. The water floweth, the cock croweth, the cow loweth, the husbandman ploweth.
2. Souldiers fight, the reapers mow, the dogs hunt, the hares flee.

B

2. The



3. The snow is melted, the water is frozen, my book is bound, thy knife is broken.
4. The Master cometh, the Boys run, *George studieth, Samuel playeth, Harry prateth.*
5. While *they ran, we went easily, no body* is always wise.
6. *Report tells many false stories, and therefore is not readily to be believed.*
7. The hasty Bitch bringeth forth blind whelps.
8. Do thou not fear, a barking dog he will never bite.
9. The Sun giveth light in the day, the Moon shineth in the night.
10. My knife cutteth my meat and sometime my finger.

R. 2. *Nominat. primæ & secundæ personæ rarissime exprimitur.*

1. I will go into the stable and see my horse.
2. Let us sit here and study.
3. Do not trouble me, I am busie.
4. Thou shalt be beaten, if thou canst not say.
5. Boys, Master comes, leave off playing, i. e. leave off to play.

R. 3. *Nisi causa discretionis.*

1. We are safe, but thou shalt be beaten, thou canst not say thy task.
2. I will stand here, thou shalt go yonder, and don't fear, but we will catch the horse.

R. 4. *Aut Emphasis gratia.*

1. We are the brave boys, we can always say, but you a company of idle fellows always anger my Master.
2. Oh fine, thou robbedst an Orchard, dost thou think to escape?

- HOC R. 5. *In verbis quorum, &c.*

1. They say that Phaethon got up one day into the Chariot of the Sun, and knowing not how to govern the horses, he burnt the world.

2. They



2. *They say* that the Graces are three, the Muses nine, and the Labours of *Hercules* twelve.
3. *They report* that *Democritus* always laughed, and that *Heraclitus* always wept.
4. *They say* that rich men for the most part are proud.

R. 6. *Non semper vox casualis, &c.*

1. *To flatter young men is to destroy them.*
2. *To lye is the Duty of no man, but the custom of many.*

*Aliquando oratio.*

3. *To love our enemies, and to bless those men that curse us is the duty of Christians.*

R. 7. *Aliquando Adverbium.*

1. When two hares rise up together among a pack of dogs, *part* of the dogs follow one hare, and *part* the other.
2. There *is* oft-times enough of tongue when there is but little of understanding.

R. 8. *Verbum infiniti Modi, &c.*

1. I heard the other day *that my Brother was sick*, I am glad to hear *that he is now well again*.
2. I believe *that I shall receive letters from Cambridge this Night*, my Brother told me *that he would write to me*.

*Resolvi potest, &c.*

1. They say, *that soon-ripe Apples are soon rotten*.
2. I believe, *that I can say my Lesson*.

R. 9. *Verbum inter duos Nom, &c.*

1. *Athens was the most flourishing City of Greece.*
2. *Thebes is the place where Hercules was begotten.*
3. *Riches are the covering of faults.*

R. 10. *Impersonalia, &c.*

1. *I must* [i. e. it behoveth me to] rise betimes to-morrow morning.

2. Be not weary [*i. e.* let it not irk thee] of study if thou desirest to learn.

R. 11. *Nomen multitudinis, &c.*

1. When the Fox is unkenell'd [*i. e.* raised out of his den] a whole pack of dogs follow him.
2. A whole flock of sheep are oft destroyed by one wolf.
3. A great herd of Oxen are oft-times governed by one little boy.
4. The husband accuseth the wife, and the wife the husband, when indeed both are to be blamed.

R. 12. *Adject. cum Substant.*

1. The little mouse helped [*i. e.* freed] the great Lion out of the trap.
2. The crafty Fox made the foolish Crow believe that she was a beautiful bird and had a sweet voice.
3. The foolish cock in a dirty dung-hill found a fair Jewel, but did not know of what price it was.

R. 13. *Ad eundem modum, &c.*

1. Good counsel is not to be rejected.
2. A man speaking many things, seldom considers much what he says.
3. I am to write three letters to day.
4. I will lend thee my Inkhorn, if thou wilt lend me thy pen.

R. 14. *Aliquando oratio supplet, &c.*

1. It being told that the Judge was come, the people ran out to see.

R. 15. And observe here, That if the word thing be joyned or may be joyned to the Adjective, you need not write *res* for thing, but may put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender; As,

1. 'Tis a base thing not to perform a promise.
2. 'Tis a brave thing to die for ones Countrey.
3. To do mischief while we pretend kindness is not honest.

*Sometimes the word man or men is left out, and then the Adjective must be the Masculine Gender; As,*

1. Fortune helps the bold, and thrusts back the fearful.
2. None are so popular as the good.
3. Many are the troubles of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth them out of all.

*R. 17. Relat. cum Anteced.*

1. O foolish boys that never think of the time to come.
2. O What a wise man you are! *who*, when you were a boy, did the same things.
3. *We, who* are old men do nothing well in the judgment of those, that are young.
4. *I, that* am used to rise betimes in the morning, cannot easily lye in bed all day.

*R. 18. Nec unica vox solum, &c.*

1. *I was sick, and my Father was afraid that I should die, which was a sign that he loved me.*
2. *My horse thrusts his head into the Water almost up to the eyes when he drinks, which they say, is the property of a good horse.*
3. *He is older than you by four years, which some count a great matter.*
4. *Thou art hard to be awaked, and when thou art awake wilt not arise, both which things plainly shew, that thou lovest thy bed better than thy book.*
5. *Thou praisest me before my face, and privately reproachest me, both which I equally hate.*

*R. 19. Relat. inter duo Anteced. Nunc cum priore.*

1. The world was at first a confused heap, *which they called Chaos.*
2. There is a Star in the tail of the bear, *which is called Arcturus.*

*R. 20. Nunc cum posteriore.*

1. The Seventh day, *which is called the Sabbath,* is Saturday not Sunday.

2. The *Town*, which they call *Thetford*, is distant but ten miles from hence.
3. There is a *place*, which they call the *Forum*, where usually there is more noise than business.
4. The *School*, which boys account a *prison*, does them more good than they are aware of.

R. 21. *Aliquando Relativum, &c.*

1. We like your condition, who seem to have all things according to your mind.
2. Can any man like *our* kind of life? *who* are shut up all day with hard Books, and an angry Master.
3. My Master cannot but commend *my* diligence, *who* am every day at School before six of the clock.
4. 'Tis no wonder to see *your* learning now being old, *who* were studious of Letters, [*Ang.* loved your book] even from a child.

R. 22. *Quoties nullus Nominat.*

1. O happy boy, *that* at once only reading thy lesson over, *canst* say, when *I*, *that* read it twenty times cannot.
2. O happy husbandmen, *who* live quietly and eat the fruits of your own labours.
3. We, *that* are poor admire *those*, *that* are rich, not considering how many the cares are, *that* accompany riches.
4. The Hen, *that* lays eggs, afterwards sits upon them and hatches chickens, *which* as soon as they are hatched run about and pick up meat.
5. The beagle, which was brought up in the countrey was stolen away from me, by the same man, *that* brought her home to me.
6. The cocks *that* fought, wounded one another: but we, *who* saw them fight did not feel the smart.
7. You boy, *that* stand there, come hither and tell me, *that* cannot go out, what the matter is.
8. O happy men, *that* are content with a little, and desire to be no other than what they are.

R. 23. *At si Nominativus, &c.*

1. The Sermon, *which I heard* to day was very good, I hope that I *whom every body do not commend*, shall become better.
2. The Roses, *which I pulled* to day smell very sweet, and the pleasure, *which they give* would be none, if we had them always.
3. Those, *whom good advice will not persuade* to be good, will hardly be compelled by blows to be so.
4. Horace laughs at the judgment of those men, *whom Plautus pleased* with his quibbling.
5. There are some men *whom Ovid pleaseth*, but Virgil is the Poet, *whom all men commend*.
6. He is not a Scholar, that hath abundance of books, but he, that useth the books *which he hath*.
7. The money, *which I use*, I have, that *which I do not use*, I have not.

R. 24. *Aut ab alia dictione, &c.*

1. God, *whose power is every where*, is every where to be worshipped.
2. God is infinite, *in comparison of whom all the Creation is as nothing*.
3. There are a great many flowers, the best of *which is the Rose*.
4. To day there is a horse-race to be, *in seeing of which many men are much delighted*.

R. 25. *Quum duo Substant. &c.*

1. The wisdom of a man is little, and of a boy much less.
2. There were seven wise men of Greece, Periander, Cleobulus, Bias, Chilo, Pittachus, Solon, Thales.
3. And as many Gates of Thebes, and Mouths of Nile.

R. 26. Note, That that which should be the former Substantive in the Latin is the latter sometimes in the English, the Scholar therefore before he goes to work must take care to put them in right order; As,

1. The Master's eye maketh the horse fat.

*He must say to himself, the Master's eye, that is, the eye of the Master ; So,*

2. The horse's head, i. e. The head of the horse.
3. The dog's tail, i. e. The tail of the dog.
4. Give me the Partridge's wing and the Woodcock's thigh.
5. The King's wrath is as the roaring of a Lion.
6. The People's madness is as the raging of the Sea.

R. 27. *Proinde hic Genit, &c.*

1. In two months space more or less a bitch brings forth her whelps.
2. Immediately before the time of Lent the boys in Bury-School make Verses, and strive who shall be Victors.
3. The Citizens of London are very rich.
4. Country people for the most part are very poor.

R. 28. *Est etiam nbi, &c.*

1. A staff is the burden and support also of [or to] an old man.
2. Adonis was both the delight and grief of Venus, the delight whilst alive, but the grief being dead.
3. Cataline was the plague of the Roman Commonwealth, but Tully was a bridle to him.

R. 29. *Excipiuntur quæ in eodem, &c.*

1. Charles the first of that name King of England was the best, and yet the most unfortunate of all Princes.
2. My Brother Thomas, the best Scholar of all the School, could not say to day.
3. Did you ever see Paris, the greatest City of France?
4. Pompey opposed Caesar his Son in Law, and was overcome by him.
5. My Master was angry with my brother, a naughty boy, because he would not look after his lesson.

R. 30. *Adject. in Neutro Gen. &c.*

- i. e. If this, that, much, little, more, less, most, least, or the like come before a Substantive, you may put the Adje.

*Adjective this, that, much, little, &c. in the Neuter gender, and the Substantive following in the Genitive Case.*

1. If you were here, *what counsel* would you take?
2. *That work* requires more pains, than you think.
3. The *less riches* you have, the *less trouble* you shall have.
4. Where there are many women, there is *much talk*.
5. Where there is *most wisdom*, there is *least quarrelling*.

R. 31. *Ponitur interdum Genit.*

1. At the *Angel* the Governours of the Possessions of the School in Bury have a Feast every Easter-monday.
2. The two Parishes in Bury are divided by a channel, they, that live on this side of the channel, go to St. *Jame's*, and they, that live beyond it, to St. *Mary's*.
3. The *seventeenth* of the *Kalends* of January the Scholars of Bury School break up, and come not again till the Monday after Twelf-day?
4. Who brought you to Town to day?

Ans. *My Father's [man] John.*

Q. Where did he set up his Horse?

A. *At the golden Lion.*

R. 32. *Laus & vituperium, &c.*

1. *Helen* was a woman of most celebrated beauty, but of no greater chastity than *Thais* was.
2. He is surely a man of a ready wit, that can make three hundred Verses in an hour.
3. The *Carthaginians* were men of no credit, so that a *Carthaginian's* word is grown into a Proverb.

R. 33. *Opus & Usus, &c.*

1. If you will go with me you have need of a pair of boots, for the ways are wet with the rain that fell yesterday.
2. Give your money, which you have no use for, to the poor, who have need of it.



R. 34. *Opus autem Adject. pro necess. &c.*

1. A guide is *necessary* for him, that goes into Lincolnshire over the washes, lest he fall into the Quick sands.
2. Pleasures are sometimes *necessary* for him, that for the most part takes pains.

R. 35. *Adject. quæ desiderium, &c.*

1. He, that is *acquainted* with the dangers of war, doth not rashly run into them.
2. No man ought to be so *desirous* of riches, as that he should endeavour to get them wrongfully.
3. Be *mindful* of the Rules, which the Grammarians give, if you would not be ignorant of the way to make Latin.
4. The Inhabitants of Europe were *ignorant* of letters, till *Cadmus* out of *Phenicia* brought them among them.
5. They that carry their heads aloft, are *forgetful* of the earth, from whence they were taken.

R. 36. *Adject. verb. in ax. &c.*

1. Man is a living Creature, and *capable* of a divine mind.
2. The mind of man is *quick* in *espying* things that are profitable, and as *able* to *foresee* that, which is to come.
3. Every field is not *able* to *bear* wheat.
4. My horse *loves* rather to eat oats, than hay.

R. 37. *Nomina partitiva, &c.*

1. *Whoever* of men doth sin, shall be punished.
2. That boy is in a sad condition, both of whose *Parents* are dead.
3. *None* of us ought to sit in the Master's Chair.
4. *Some* of the boys has got my book.
5. Boys *which* of you will go a fishing with me to day?
6. My Master has two dunces in the high form, I know not *whether* of them is the greater blockhead.
7. Are the boys called into School? has *any* of them said?



8. *Three of the boys of the high form have say'd, and now the fourth is a saying.*
9. *William Lilly was the first of all the Masters in St. Paul's School in London.*
10. *Charles the first was the second of the Kings of great Britain.*

R. 38. *In alio tamen sensu Ablat. &c.*

1. *William Rufus was the second after William the Conquerour, that governed England.*

R. 39. *In alio vero Dat.*

1. *Cæsar in the camp was the chief of all the Romans, and in the Forum second to none but Tully.*

R. 40. *Usurpantur autem cum his præp. &c.*

1. *In the War between the English and the Dutch many of the Dutch, many also of the English were slain.*
2. *Adam was the first of [or before] all men nor born but made out of the Earth.*
3. *Of [or among] all the Poets Virgil is the best.*

R. 41. *Interrogat. & ejus Red. &c.*

1. *Whom ought a boy to please? His Parents and his Master.*
2. *Whom ought men to fear? God.*  
*Whom ought they to honour? the King?*

R. 42. *Fallit hæc regula, &c.*

1. *Whose Verse is this? Answ. Ovid's.*  
*Whose Land is that? Answ. My Uncles.*

R. 43. *Aut per dictionem. var. Synt. &c.*

1. *How much cost this book? Answ. \* A shilling.*
2. *B. my Brother is in great danger of his life. C. Is he accused of theft or manslaughter. B. of neither of them. †*

[ See the Rule for the word of price. ]

[ † See the Rule Verba accusandi, &c. uterq; nullus. &c. ]

R. 44. *Fallit deniq; cum per Possessiva, &c.*

1. *Whose dog is this? Yours if you please.*

*Whose sword is this? Mine. Whose sheep are these? Ours.*

R. 45. *Comparat. & Superlat. &c.*

1. *Oxford men say, that Oxford is: and Cambridge men say, that Cambridge is the older of the two Universities.*

2. *The Oracle said that Socrates was the wisest of all men.*

R. 46. *Comparat, autem ad duo, &c.*

1. *St. Mary's is the bigger of the two Churches in Bury.*

R. 47. *Superlat. ad plura.*

1. *Collier was the first of all Actæon's dogs that took his Master by the back.*

R. 48. *Comparat. cum exponuntur, &c.*

1. *A quiet life is better than riches.*

*I am stronger than you, but thou art a better Scholar than I.*

2. *The rose is sweeter and fairer than the violet.*

R. 49. *Adsciscunt & alterum, &c.*

1. *By how much the kinder you are amongst men, by so much the more acceptable shall you be to them.*

R. 50. *Tanto, quanto, multo, longe.*

1. *By how much the sooner the Sun riseth before four of the clock in the morning, by so much the later it sets after eight in the evening.*

2. *I came betimes to day, but yesterday I came far sooner; it is much better to rise at five of the clock, than to sleep till eight.*

R. 51. *Adject quibus commodum, &c.*

1. *It is good and profitable for every one to look after his own business.*

2. *It is better for me to eat little than much.*

3. *Every one chuseth a companion like himself.*

4. *Water*

4. Water is not more like to water, nor milk to milk, than this boy is like his brother.
5. To rise betimes is a grievous thing to the Sluggard, although it be most healthful for him.
6. I pray thee, my dear John, hear me say my Lesson, if it be not troublesome to you.
7. Liberty is grateful to all, but destructive to many.
8. Only man is a Friend to his Friend.
9. Vice is Neighbour to Virtue.
10. There is nothing such an enemy to good counsel as haste.

R. 52. *Quadam ex his, &c.*

1. Oft-times the Son is unlike his Father, and like his Mother.
2. The lesson which we had yesterday, is like that which we have to day.
3. Error is a borderer upon truth.
4. I like a servant that is faithful to me, rather than one that can crack of his doings.

R. 53. *Communis alienus, &c.*

1. It is common to all men to love liberty.
2. No man's field is free from the injuries of the weather.
3. He cannot be unacquainted with the tricks of boys, that converses with them every day.
4. I like not a man, that is free from all ambition, as there is an honest strife, so there is a good ambition.

R. 54. *Natus commodus, &c.*

1. Some men think, that they are born only for pleasure, and that they are mighty men, though they be good for nothing.
2. Boys are earnest at their play and pleasures, but so unapt for all serious Studies, that they never go about them of their own accord.

*Examples in English,*R. 55. *Verbalia in bilis, &c.*

1. O hard and obstinate mind to be pierced by no advice.
2. O dear boy and ever much to be esteemed of me.

R. 56. *Magnitudinis mensura, &c.*

1. Bury-School is fifty four foot long, and twenty foot broad.
2. I have seen a Strawberry four inches about, and more.

R. 57. *Interdum & in ablat.*

1. This arrow is a foot and a half long.
2. This is a tall man : He is six foot at least.

R. 58. *Interdum Genit.*

1. The five Pyramids of Egypt at the bottom are seventy five foot broad, and high an hundred and fifty.

R. 59. *Adject. que ad copiam, &c.*

1. His head is oft-times void of wit, whose pocket is full of gold.
2. That land, that is full of stones, for the most part is barren of fruit.
3. He is a man void of all sense, he thinks no more than if he were a horse.

R. 60. *Nomina diversitatis, &c.*

1. Many things, that seem to be like are much different from one another.
2. That you do is far, another thing from that, which you say.

R. 61. *Nonnunquam etiam Dat.*

1. This thing is diverse, to [or different from] that.

R. 62. *Adject. reg. ablat. signif. causam.*

1. Thy Brother's face is pale, but with sickness, rather than study.
2. Men that are proud of their stock and money, do not always righteous things.

3. Your

3. Your Brother looks very sadly on't to day. *Answ.*  
Yes *he is* sad for his Mother's death.
4. We are all the worse for liberty.
5. The Hare is the swifter for *her* fear, when the dog follows her.

R. 63. *Forma vel modus rei, &c.*

1. Bold counsels are joyful at the first sight, hard in carrying on, sad in the event.
2. Melancholick men are suspicious by nature.
3. Among Hounds some are good at running, others at smelling.

R. 64. *Dignus Indignus, &c.*

1. In the School, he is worthy of the first place that is the best Scholar.
2. He that is not contented with a mean condition, is unworthy of a better.
3. He that is endued with wisdom, is seldom taken with the outward shew of things.

R. 65. *Horum non nulla, &c.*

*Genit, &c.*

1. Thou wouldest be a brave boy, and not unworthy of thy learned Ancestors, if thou wouldest use a diligence worthy of thy parts.

R. 66. *Mei Tui Sui, &c.*

1. That is your picture which is like you.

*Mens Tuius Suius, &c.*

2. And that is your picture, which you bought, though it be not like you.

R. 67. *Nostrum & Vestrum, &c.*

1. Some of you gave me this brass Shilling.
2. Every one of us was at Church to day.
3. We are two Brothers, and the elder of us is the taller, the younger the better Scholar.
4. You are three, and he that is the wisest of you has never a whit too much wit.

R. 68. *Hæc Possessiva Meus Tuus Saus, &c.*

1. My judgment *alone* ought not to prevail, joyne another to me, and we will examine the matter together.
2. For *thy sake alone* I'll never trust a man that smiles upon me.
3. 'Tis fresh in the memory of *you all*, how the best of Kings was murdered by his own Subjects, before his own Palace-gate.
4. This answers to *few* of *your* praises, who dissent from the Church of *England*, and yet would have men believe, that you are good subjects.
5. The Verses of *you three*, will sufficiently shew, that the teaching to make Verses, is not altogether neglected in *Bury School*.
6. Great contention is every where almost about *every bodies own* profit.
7. But every body is pleased with *thy* humour, *studying* to do kindneses to other people, rather than *thy self*.

R. 69. *Sui & suus recipr. &c.*

1. The *Hawk* builds *her* nest on a tree, and then hatches and brings up *her* young ones.
2. The *Partridge* sitteth, and hatches *her* young ones upon the ground.
3. After *San* is fet, the *Fox* goeth out of *his* burrow to seek *his* prey.

R. 70. *Aut annexa per copul. &c.*

1. A good boy when he hath done amiss, will entreat *his* master, that he would pardon *him*.
2. My *Brother John* is gone home, that he may fetch *his* Book, which he forgot.

R. 71. *Ipse ex pronomibus, &c.*

1. Thou *thy self* may'st see, what a knave that very man is, whom thou thinkest thy Friend, I *my self* heard him how he reviled thee one day.

R. 72. *Idem etiam omnibus personis, &c.*

1. I the same man commend those boys, that do well, and punish those, that do amiss.
2. Thou heardest a good Sermon to day, and yet camest away the same man, neither better nor worse, than when thou wentest to Church.
3. This is the same man, which I saw yesterday.

R. 73. *Hec demonstrativa, &c.*

1. This Book, that lyes by me, is mine, that which lyes by thee, is thine, but that which lyes yonder by my Brother, is his.

R. 74. *Hic & ille, &c.*

1. The collier, and the fuller, cannot conveniently live together, for whatsoever this makes white, that makes black again.

R. 75. *Verba substant. &c.*

1. My Brother was made a Christian to day, and called John; as yet he is an Infant, nevertheless from this time, he is accounted a disciple of Christs.

R. 76. *Denique omne fere verba, &c.*

1. They that come late, the later they come ought to be the more diligent in studying.
2. Man goeth upright, looking toward heaven, and yet for the most part mindeth nothing but earthly things.

R. 77. *Infinitum quoq; eosdem, &c.*

1. If thou wouldest be well, look to thy mouth, for diseases make their entrance that way.
2. Every man thinks himself to be wise, but scarce any will acknowledge, that he is rich enough.
3. I hope to be a Scholar good enough to go to Cambridge, when I be seventeen years old.

R. 78. *Quamvis in his postremis, &c.*

1. We have a great Lesson, and therefore I have a good mind to be sick to day.
2. 'Tis not lawful for you to be such a dissembler.

R. 79.

R. 79. *Sum Genit, postulat, &c.*

1. 'Tis the *part* of a *Scholar*, at first, to believe whatsoever his Master sayeth to him, though he knows not whether it tends.
2. This is my *Brothers* knife, what if you found it? 'Tis the *duty* of him that finds any thing, to enquire for the owner.
3. 'Tis the *Masters* duty to teach the boys, and 'tis the *boys* duty, to study diligently.

R. 80. *Excipiantur hi nominat, &c.*

1. It is *thy turn* to say grace to day, the last week it was *mine*.
2. It is *our part* who are School-fellows, to play together in a place apart, and not to mingle our selves, with the boys of the Town.
3. It concerns *you all*, to see that you sit quietly at Church, while Prayers are read, or the Minister speaketh to you out of the Pulpit.
4. It belongeth to a *man* to end all controversie by discourse, and reason.
5. To fight and tear one another is the *property* of *Beasts*.

R. 81. *At hic Subintelligi videtur Officium, &c.*

1. It is *thy duty*, who art a servant, to study the advantage of thy Master.
2. It is *our duty* who are taught in the same School, to love one another.

R. 82. *Verba aestimandi, &c.*

1. Some Gentlemen *value* their Horses, and Dogs, more than their Sheep, and Oxen.
2. Vertue is *little regarded* among bad men.
3. Fair women *esteem* their beauty *very much*, and fear the Small-pox more than all diseases besides.
4. The Violet is *made no reckoning of*, when the Rose is blown.



R. 83. *Æstimo vel Genit. vel. Ablat. &c.*

1. Country-men greatly esteem their new-sown fields, and are very angry if any Horseman pass over them.
2. Idle boys care not this what their Master says to them, unless they be beaten they will not study.

R. 84. *Flocci nauci nihili, &c.*

1. Obstinate and resolved men care not a straw for all the advice that is given them.
2. The beardless young man sets at nought all profitable things; He loves his pleasure, and that he follows.
3. If I be well wrapt in a warm coat, I care not a rush for the wind.

R. 85. *Singularia sunt ista, &c.*

1. They that are wise, take in good part the admonitions of their Friends.

R. 86. *Verba Accusandi, &c.*

1. It were strange, if a Thief should accuse his Fellow of theft.
2. Every one that is accused of Treason, is not guilty.
3. The Master commonly accuseth the Scholar of negligence, and the Scholar condemns him of too much severity.
4. The Preacher once a week tells men of their duty, but few, for ought I can see, are made better thereby.

R. 87. *Vertitur hic Genit. &c.*

*With a Preposition, if the fault be particular, as lying, stealing, negligence, &c. Without a Preposition, if the fault be general, as wickedness, sin, vice, &c.*

1. He that is accused of lying, may clear himself of the fault if he can.
2. Many an honest man is condemned for faults, which he never so much as thought of.

R. 88. *Uterq; nullus alter, &c.*

*Art thou condemned for robbery or treason? Ans. For both, and a great many things besides.*

R. 89. *Satago misereor miseresco, &c.*

1. The Gentleman is busie about his pleasures, and does not pity the poor Husbandman, that labours daily to get himself bread.
2. I never pity him, who when he has enough to do of his own business, falls into Calamity by meddling with other mens.

\* R. 90. *At misereor & miseresco.*

[ \* This Rule has no good foundation. See Vossius Contract. p. 144. ]

R. 91. *Reminiscor, obliviscor, &c.*

1. He has a bad memory indeed, that forgets his own name.
2. Good men remember kindneses, but forget the injuries that are done unto them.

R. 92. *Potior aut Genit. aut Ablat. &c.*

1. If thou wouldst enjoy the pleasure of the morning rise betimes.

R. 93. *Omne Verbum acquisitive, &c.*

1. Laws are not made for the righteous man, but for the offenders.
2. There ought to be no mowing for thee, where there was no sowing.

R. 94. *Inprimis verba significantia, &c.*

1. A good Magistrate studies to profit the Commonwealth.
2. My next Neighbour does me more mischief, than either the Pope, or the King of France.
3. The things which please us, do not always profit us.
4. The boy thinks that the rod hurts him, but it teaches him prudence, and modesty.
5. If you would learn to make Verses easily, and readily, let no body help you.

6. Good

6. Good men favour good men, and will protect them though they be poor.
7. Evil men spare one another, but the good magistrate protects none, that offends, though he be his own Son.

\* R. 95. *Ex quibus quedam, &c.*

[ \* Here you must use *lædo* for to hurt, *juvo* or *adjuvo* for to help. ]

1. Rest helpeth the wearied man, but if a man always resteth, there is nothing that can hurt him more.
2. Boys study all one thing, think all one thing, and what is that one thing? to play.

R. 96. *Verba Comparandi, &c.*

1. Compare wisdom to strength, and see whether of the two thou hadst rather have.

R. 97. *Interdum Ablat. cum præp. &c.*

1. If you compare Juvenal with Horace, in the one, you will find more labour and study, in the other, a more easie and natural wit.

R. 98. *Aliquando Accusat, &c.*

1. The Violet is sweet, but if compared to the Rose, what is it?

R. 99. *Verba dandi, &c.*

1. What wilt thou give me, and I will construe your Lesson for you? *Ans* I'll give you what you please. [ i. e. what pleaseth you. ]
2. It is the part of a just man, to give every one his own.

R. 100. *Hæc variam habent, &c.*

1. I give you this Sword, or I present you with this Sword.
2. I pray, bestow some time on this business to day.
3. The fox sends much health to the goose, but wishes her none.

4. You

4. You have made so many blots in your Verses to day, that I cannot read them.
5. Lay the cloath upon the table first, and then set the trenchers in order.
6. It even grieves me to have given any Counsel to such a careless and obstinate boy.
7. Ask your fellow whether you be a thief.
8. If you would be well, advise with the Physician ; but nevertheless, look also to your own health.
9. He is ill advised, that determineth any thing against himself.

R. 101. *Metno, timeo, &c.*

1. When the Kite comes, the Hen is afraid of her Chickens.
2. The Hare fears the Dog, and when she sees him, is afraid of her life.

R. 102. *Verba promittendi, &c.*

1. Lend me ten pounds, here is my hand, I promise thee, that I'll pay thee within a Month.

R. 103. *Verba imperandi, &c.*

1. The Master commands the Scholars, that they should speak Latine constantly, and they hear him with \*harvest ears. \* i. e. deaf.
2. Clodius saw Fabius drunk the last night, and he told his wife, and she'll tell no-body.

R. 104. *Dicimus tempero.*

1. Rule your tongue, Sirrah ! or I'll rule it for you.
2. I refer this to any body, If it be not a reproach to say, that I am the Son of a Whore.
3. Where are the Letters which I wrote to your Father ? Ans. I gave them to my Father's man, to carry to him.
4. As soon as you come to Cambridge, write to me, and give your Letter to Arthur the Carrier, who will either give me them, or send them to me.

*R. 105. Verba Fidenda Dat. &c.*

1. If thou beest wise, do not *trust* thy estate in the hands, either of a knave, or fool.
2. If thou accustomest thy self to lye, no body will believe thee, when thou speakest truth.

*R. 106. Verba obsequendi, &c.*

1. Obey the King, but rather God, if they command contrary things.
2. Stop a distase, while 'tis a coming, 'tis in vain to put Physick in a dying man's mouth.

*R. 107. At ex his quedam, &c.*

1. Thou didst ill that thou didst not study thy lesson, but this also was added to thy crime, that being beaten for it, thou wert sullen and obstinate.
2. This is manifest to all, that boys are not all alike capable of learning.
3. To be both of a trade, and to live together in the same Town, are not convenient for neither me or thee.
4. The boys agree among themselves, to play as much as they can.
5. There is no difference between an egg, and an egg.
6. A stubborn boy contends with his Master.
7. He is too strong for thee, do not fight with him.
8. If you will run [ i. e. contend in running ] with me, tell me for what.

*R. 108. Verba minandi, &c.*

1. The Master threatneth the Scholar, not that he should run away, but that for the time to come, he should look to his lesson better.
2. Be not angry with any man without a cause.

*R. 109. Sum cum compositis, &c.*

1. To rise betimes, is both health and pleasure to a young man.
2. Liberty hinders, rather than furthers boys in their learning.

3. When

3. When the Shepherd is with his flock, the Sheep are safe.
4. The pleasure of drinking, is wanting to him that always drinks.

R. 110. *Dativum postulat Verba compos. &c.*  
*præ,*

1. Tully excelled all his Ancestors in vertue.

R. 111. *Sed præo pro vinco.*

So a little Book that I have, with a Preface of Erasmus has it, not *præo prævinco*, &c. and yet *præo pro vinco* never governs an Accusative that I know of, the Ancients said for to say the words before, *præire verba*, but then the persons or person that they were to be repeated to, was put in the Dative Case; As,

1. In the publick confession of sins, the Minister says the words before to the people.
2. In making any proclamation, there is some body that repeats the words to the Cryer.

R. 112. *Præcedo governs an Accusat. but a Dative also.*

1. The English go before the Scotch in valour.
2. Your Fortune is before mine.

R. 113. *And so does præcurro.*

1. My Brother out-runs me at a foot-race, but I out-run him in saying my lesson.

R. 114. *Præverto & prævenio only an Accusative.*

1. Yesterday as I was walking with our dog in the fields, up started a hare, and away went Spring, and turn'd her before she could get to the cover.

R. 115. *Prævenio.*

1. To morrow I intend to see you at your house, unless you prevent my design, by your coming to mine.

R. 116. *Ad.*

1. Do not readily put thy hand to any work, which thou intendest presently to leave off.

R. 117.

R. 117. *Con.*

1. Now to be doing one thing, and then another, doth not all *conduce* to thy advantage.

R. 118. *Sub*

1. He that dischargeth any publick office, *lyes under* the censure of all men.

R. 119. *Ante.*

1. Foolish men *set* the goods of fortune *before* the endowments of the mind, and had rather *go before* others in the nobleness of their stock, than in the bravery of their Actions.

R. 120. *Post.*

1. Boys *set* all things *behind* their play, and with them profit is *set after* pleasure.

R. 121. *Ob.*

- 1 I teach many a boy *gratis*, and yet I am not willing that any *should* be thrust upon me.

R. 122. *In.*

1. A Sword fastned only by a horses hair, *hung over* the head of *Damocles* while he was at dinner : he eat with much pleasure in the mean while.

R. 123. *Inter.*

1. Men love usually to be *amongst* those that are like themselves, the learned love to be *amongst* the learned, and the ignorant *among* the ignorant.

R. 124. *Pauca ex his mutant, &c.*

1. One dog *excelleth* another in hunting, but this *goeth before* all in running : So ho ! there is a hare in that bush.

R. 125. *Est pro habeo, &c.*

1. I have a good memory, *thou hast* a good judgment. But neither of us any great mind to be a Scholar.

R. 126. *Huic confine est suppetit.*

1. He is no eloquent man, *that hath* not plenty of words to use.



R. 127. *Sum cum multis, &c.*

1. The often changing of the master, is no advantage to the Scholar.
2. O unjust man, do you think, that that will be a commendation to you, which you impute to me as a fault?
3. No Master ought to take an idle boy to himself into favour.

R. 128. *Est ubi hic Dativus. &c.*

1. Here, take your own book, and give me mine, do you see this man and hear how he cracks, slay but a little, and you shall see I'll confute him with his own arguments.

R. 129. *Verba Transitiva, &c.*

1. A wise man speaketh few words, observeth all things, and followeth the best.

R. 130. *Quinetiam Verba quamlibet, &c.*

1. Wicked and dissolute men, think good men to live a sad life, and to serve a hard bondage.
2. I had rather go a safe way than a short, live a happy life than a long.

R. 131. *Hunc accusat. mutant. Aut, &c.*

1. There is danger in either extream, it is safest to go the middle way.
2. They that live a long life, see many funerals of their dearest friends.
3. We pray in the Litany, that we may not die a sudden death.

R. 132. *Sunt que figurate, &c.*

1. Thy voice shews thee not to be a man, surely thou art a bull.
2. They that live in riot and drunkenness are not willing, that every body should know it.
3. You smell of apples when you go to say, my Master will quickly perceive what you have in your pocket.

R. 133.



R. 133. *Verba Rogandi, &c.*

1. Do you ask him that? Ask your fellow whether you be a thief.
2. What doth thy Master teach thee? He teacheth me Grammar and Rhetorick. It were better if he taught thee better manners.
3. I put on my new cloaths to day, that my old may be mended.

R. 134. *Rogandi verba, &c.*

1. Enquire of the Carrier, whether he has any Letters for me.
2. You were absent from Church yesterday. *Ausw.* What if I were? I asked leave of our Master.

R. 135. *Vestiendi verba, &c.*

1. In cold weather when I go out, I put on a thick coat, and when I have that on, I scorn the wind and the weather.

R. 136. *Quodvis verbum admittit, &c. Instrum.*

1. The Boar fights with his Tooth, the Lion with his Paw, the Bull with his Horns.

R. 137. *Causa.*

1. Boys will do that for fear, which they will not do for love.

R. 138. *Modus actionis.*

1. I never drink Claret with any pleasure, 'tis a harsh and rough Wine.

R. 139. *Ablat. Cause & Mod. Action. &c.*

1. It happens oft-times, that some men through drunkenness, rage, others are very kind, others, weep.
2. He treats his friend with too much kindness, that makes him drunk.

R. 140. *Quibuslibet verbis, &c.*

1. can buy a pair of gloves for sixpence, my shoes cost three shillings.

R. 141. *Vili paulo minimo magno, &c.*

1. Good horses are sold at great rates, but an ordinary one, may be bought for a little matter.
2. If your horse cost twelve pounds, he cost too much.

R. 142. *Excipiuntur hi genitivi, &c.*

1. It is not for the gain of the Merchant, to sell his wares for more, than other men, for so he will drive away all buyers.
2. Most men will sell that, which they have, for as much as they can.
3. But he that sells any thing for less, than it costs him, gets little gain.
4. How much soever their books cost, little boys presently read them in pieces.

R. 143. *Sin addantur, Subst. &c.*

1. No Plow-man will work for less wages, than five pounds by the year.
2. He was a wise man, that said to the Harlot, that asked a great reward, I will not buy repentance at so great a price.

R. 144. *Valeo etiam interdum.*

1. The pieces of gold that are now coined, are worth one and twenty shillings and six pence.

R. 145. *Verba abundandi, &c.*

1. Often that man which wants wit, abounds with words.
2. Load your self with learning, never any body groaned under that burden.
3. When boys in the morning fill their bellies with hot loaves, how can they either see, or hear or understand.
4. I put forty shillings in my pocket, but I met with a good fellow on New Market-heath, and he eased me of that burden.
5. But do you acquaint no body with this matter.

R. 146.

R. 146. *Ex quibus, quædam &c. namely, impleo completo, igo, indigeo, careo, saturo, scateo, participo.*

1. Cæsar filled the greatest part of the World with his fame.
2. When he with his army, and being angry at the injuries done to him, came near Rome, he filled all the City with fears.
3. A good cause needs no defence.
4. Young men ever want the advice of those that are elder.
5. He wants nothing, that desires nothing.
6. The ear is never satisfied with hearing, nor the eye with seeing.
7. After a great shower, the streets are full with water.
8. Make one man privy to thy design, and a thousand presently shall know of it.

R. 147. *Fungor, Fruor, &c.*

1. He does the office of a just Judge, who determines nothing till he has heard what both sides can say for themselves.
2. The Prodigal Son, oft-times enjoys the fruits of his Fathers care and good husbandry, and spends that in one Year, which he could scarce get in twenty.
3. O covetous man, use thy money which thou hast laid up in heaps; well said the English Poet.

——— Use alone,  
*Makes money not a contemptible stone.*

4. Every Master almost is glad at the coming of a new Scholar, but he would not be so, if he could foresee how great trouble some would bring him.
5. He is a fool that cracks of the victory, before the battel is fought.

6. Men in old time had no Money, but *changed* sheep for corn, any thing for any thing, that which they had, for *that* which they wanted.
7. Sure he must sing well, that is *fed* every day with Nightringals tongues.
8. In a publick School, the Master *thinks* him *worthy* of the first place, that is the best Scholar.
9. A good man will never rejoyce at the misfortunes of other men.
10. *Leave off* this *work* which thou art about, that will never succeed well, which is so ill begun.
11. Thou art not worthy to be *reckoned* of the *company* of Scholars, who always love it to play among the Town boys.
12. I *will give* thee a *share* of this Apple, if thou wilt construe my lesson for me.

R. 148. *Prosequor Te, &c.*

1. It is well when the Father *loveth* the Son, and the Son *honoureth* the Father.
2. All men will *praise* that man, who neglecting his own studies only the profit of the Common-wealth, but where is he to be found?
3. The time of harvest *rejoyceth* the husbandman, if the Weather be fair and without rain.
4. But when he has cut his corn, and is ready to bring it into the barn, a showre at that time *makes* him *sad*.
5. Poor men if they offend, *are punished*, and are not the rich? Sometimes.

R. 149. *Mereor cum adverbiiis, &c.*

1. That Scholar *deserves* ill of his Master, that gives him bad words instead of his pay.
2. And no better does that Master *deserve* of his Scholar, that gives him blows instead of Instruction.

R. 150. *Quedam accipiendi. &c.*

1. I heard it of a great many people, that in the year  
1682. there was a board brought to *Bury*,  
which if it were touched with a hot iron, would  
groan.
2. Many went to see the miracle, till there was ano-  
ther brought that groaned too, and then they  
could scarce *abstain* from *laughing* at one another.
3. He is but little removed from a fool, that believes  
whatsoever he heareth.
4. It takes much from the reputation of a man, when  
he is always cracking how he is descended of no-  
ble ancestors.

R. 151. *Vertitur hic ablat. &c.*

1. If you would be good, get you from among bad  
companions.
2. It is a point of temperance to *abstain* from sweet  
delicious meats.

R. 152. *Verbis que vim, &c.*

1. Thou excellest thy Brother in age, but he is above  
thee in learning.

R. 153. *Quibuslibet verbis, &c.*

1. They say strange things of the golden age, while  
*Saturn* reigned [in Latin, *Saturn* being King] the  
Spring was always, and the Earth brought forth  
corn of his own accord.
2. When a brave man leadeth them [in Latin, a  
brave man leading] even Cowards oft-times fight  
valiantly.
3. *Hannibal*, having once or twice beat the Romans  
[in Latine, the Romans being once, or twice bea-  
ten] thought he could always have beaten them.
4. My Master having taken Physick to day [in Latin,  
Physick being taken] will not be at School [Latin  
in School.]

## Examples in English,

5. Every Morning at half an hour after six of the clock, when all the boys are come [in Latine, all the boys being present] the Monitor read Prayers, in Latin, prayeth.]
6. When Prayers are ended, every one betakes himself to his studies.
7. And having repeated a piece of the Grammar, they afterward betake themselves to some other Author.

### R. 154. *Verbis Quibusdam, &c.*

1. The *Aethiopian* is white in his teeth, and black in the rest of his body.

### R. 155. *Et Poetice accusat.*

1. Poets are crowned in their Temples with Lawrel, Kings with Gold.

### R. 156. *Quedam efferruntur in Gen.*

1. Boys are troubled in mind when they have a hard lesson.
2. The covetous man vexeth his own mind, because his corn is not the best in the field.

### R. 157. *Eidem verbo diversi, &c.*

1. I gave your letters to the Carryer with my own hand, whilst your Brother stood by.

### R. 158. *Passivis additur Ablat. &c.*

You must not think of after a Verb Passive to be the sign of the Genitive Case, but write a or ab for it, or else leave out both, and put the word following of in the Dative Case, As,

1. Old men are despised of young, and their advice neglected of them.
2. I would not be praised of all men, because then I should think, that something that I do, were liked of those that are bad.

### R. 159.

*fitted to the Grammar Rules.*

R. 159. *Et interdum Dativus.*

1. The Wood-cock hides his head, and thinks that he is *seen of none*.

R. 160. *Quorum participia, &c.*

1. Pompey being *conquered of Caesar* fled, and near the shore of *Ægypt* was *slain by a certain man*, who once had been a Soldier under him.
2. He that is good to all, is to be *Loved of all*.

R. 161. *Cæteri casus manent in Passivis qui fuerunt, &c.*

1. That boy is *accounted a laughing stock* of the rest, who blunders always and mistakes, and knows not when he says right.
2. When ignorant boys come to a skilful Master, they are *untaught of him those evil Customs* which they had learned.
3. If thou offendest in any thing but once, that fault shall be *pardoned thee of thy Master*.
4. I heard to day that a Traveller as he went over *New-Market Heath*, was robbed of all his *money* by three men on horse-back.

R. 162. *Vapulo, venio, liceo, &c.*

1. That boy is *never beaten of his Master*, that comes to School betimes, and studies diligently, and sits quietly, and does every thing as he ought.
2. The Latin tongue is *prized at a low rate by them*, whom they call fine Gentlemen.
3. Apples are *sold by the Hucksters* almost in every corner of the street, and boys buy them at any rate.
4. Money is *esteemed much of all men*.
5. Poets were *banished by Plato* out of his Commonwealth.

R. 163. *Quibusdam cum verbis, &c.*

1. Boys *love much to play*, and if they *loved as much*

to study, there is no doubt but they would be good Scholars.

2. Young men are *easy* to be drawn into vice, when as they think pleasure more *worthy* to be loved than virtue.

R. 164. But here you must note, that 'tis said here, *Quibusdam verbis*, that is, 'tis only when some certain Verbs go before, that the latter Verb is to be made by the Infinitive Mood, for if the former be a Verb Substantive, as *Sum*, *eram*, &c. Or betokeneth moving from one place to another, *Eo*, *I go*, *Venio*, *I come*, or the like, that which is the latter in the English, and seems to be the Infinitive, must not in Latin be made by the Infinitive, but as you shall be here directed.

If *am*, *is*, *was*, or the like come before the English of the Infinitive Mood, you must make that English of the Infinitive Mood by the Participle that signifies the same, as *for to write*, not *Scribere* but *Scripturus*, *for to be read*, not *legi* but *legendus*.

1. My Brother *is to go* to Cambridge to day, but before he goeth *I am to write* three letters.
2. We *are to sup* at five of the Clock to night, that after supper we may walk into the fields.
3. The King *is to come* to New-market within these few days, I pray God bless him.
4. Many Authors *are to be read*, and much labour is *to be undergone*, before we can learn the Latin tongue.
5. Prayers *are to be read* with a loud and distinct voice.
6. Learning *is not to be got* without labour.

R. 165.

If the English of the Infinitive Mood follows, *I go*, *I come*, *I run*, or any the like Verb that betokens moving



ing from one place to another, you may make it by the first Supine, as, I came to dine, *veni pransum*, or by the Subjunctive Mood, as *veni ut prandeam*, or by the Participle in *rus*, as *veni pransurus*, or by the Gerund in *dum*, as *veni ad prandendum*.

N. B. In the Rule also it is said, *Quibusdam Adjectivis, not Substantivis*, and therefore you must not in Latin after Substantives at a venture use the Infinitive Mood, but instead thereof the Gerund in *di*, as shall be shewn in the Gerund in *di*.

R. 166. *Ponuntur interdum figurate, &c.*

1. Is it fit Boys should spend all their time in prating and playing, and not remember wherefore they were sent to School ?
2. The Master as soon as he came into the School when he saw the Boys playing, *was angry and chid*.

R. 167. *Gerundia sive Gerundive voces, &c.*

1. He that is accused, has the liberty of defending himself, and of using those Arguments that conduce thereunto.

R. 168. *Et Supina.*

1. The women went into the Theaters to see the sights, and the young men went to see them.

R. 169. *Gerundia in di dependunt a quibusdam tum Substant. &c.*

1. Fools never know when they ought to make an end of prating.
2. Ah, this same desire of having, how it possesses some mens minds !

Thus you may make it also, though in English it seems to be the Infinitive Mood.

3. As soon as we have dined it will be time to go to School.

4. My

4. My Master at the request of a certain Friend has given us *leave* to play to day.

R. 170. *Tum Adjectivis.*

By which understand only such Adjectives as govern a Genitive Case ; as *cupidus, peritus, ignarus, &c.*

1. All men are not so *desirous* to fight as you are.
2. If I were *skilful* to sail, I think I should nevertheless love the Land rather than the Sea.

R. 171. *Poeticè Infinitivus Modus, &c.*

Here Poeticè might have been left out for Orators do the same after some Substantives, namely, *tempus, occasio, concilium, libido*, as you may see in the Supplement of the Grammar, pag. 161. So that in the following Examples you may at your pleasure use either the Gerund in *di*, or the Infinitive Mood.

1. It is time now to rise, I once took a resolution never to lie in Bed after six of the clock, but sleep ( I see ) is stronger than I.
2. I have no list now to tell you how great an Injury you have done me.
3. Cracking men never want an occasion to talk of themselves.

R. 172. *Interdum non invenuste, &c.*

1. Men that love to talk of their doings, give an occasion to others to laugh at them.

For this see the Supplement.

2. We went into my Unkles Orchard, and there had leave of taking as many Apples as every one pleased.
3. The Soldiers muster to day, and we have leave granted us to go into the field for to see them.

R. 173. *Gerundia in do pendent ab his Præposit. a, ab, abs, &c.*

1. He is of so stern a countenance that he affrights men from coming to him.
2. Eloquence is derived from speaking.

3. Greater

3. Greater profit is got by *studying* than *playing*.
4. I am now thinking of *writing* to my Father.
5. The means to speak Latin readily, is joyned with *speaking* often.
6. I did a kindness for a certain man, and I had a reward for doing it.

R. 174. *Ponuntur & absq; prepos. &c.*

1. By often *doing well* the vertues of the mind are encreased
2. Thou shalt learn to speak Latin by *speaking* Latin

R. 175. *Gerundia in Dum, &c.*

1. While you are *playing* think of nothing else, and remember only to leave off in time.
2. A metal'd Horse will struggle a great while with his rider *before he be tamed*.
3. Come boys here is a brave place *to play* in.
4. Woe be to you Mr. Monitor you put some boys names into the bill, and take bribes *for to excuse* others that are as guilty.
5. The last Sunday there came a great many to our Church *for to hear* our Minister preach.

R. 176. *Cum significatur necessitas, &c.*

1. I *must* rise at six of the Clock to day.
2. To morrow I *must* go to New-market, and there I *must* stay three days.

R. 177. *Vertuntur Gerundii voces, &c.*

1. Most men are possessed with a great desire of *getting* riches.
2. We spent much time yesterday in *beating* the Fields, before we could find a Hare.
3. The readiest way *to get* honour is not to seek it.
4. He is a fool that thinks of *building* a house, and has no money to pay the work-men.

R. 178. *Prius Supinum active, &c.*

*The meaning of this Rule is this, that if the English of the*

*the infinitive mood active follows a verb, that betokens moving to a place, then instead of the infinitive mood you may use the first Supine; As,*

1. My Father *is gone* into the Fields *to see* his Corn.
2. Boys *do not come* to School *to play* or *prate*, but that they may learn some good thing of their Master.
3. You were not at School yesterday. *Ans.* No *I was sent* into the field *to watch* the Gleaners, that none of them might get away my Fathers Corn.

R. 179. *Illā vero dō venum, &c.*

1. He said well, who said that he had rather *give* his daughter *to be married* to a poor wise man, than to a rich fool.
2. Men that have many Children, commonly when they die, *give* their Land *to be sold*, that the moneys which arise from thence, may be distributed among them.

R. 180. *At hoc Supinum in neutro-pas. &c.*

1. Boys *come* not to School *to be beaten*, and yet some unless they be beaten will not learn.
2. By my consent let him *go* into banishment [ *Lat. be banished* ] that cannot be quiet at home.

R. 181. *Postice dicunt eo visere, &c.*

*That is,* When you make verses for *I go to see*, you may indifferently say, *eo visum* or *eo visere*, *vado visum* or *vado videre*, which will serve your turn best.

R. 182. *Posterius Supinum passive, &c.*

1. Scholars are to be kept from the company of rude Boys, for from them they learn words *filthy to be spoken*:
2. 'Tis *wonderful to be seen* how easily one Boy will learn that, which another can by no means be taught to understand.

R. 183. *Que significant partem temporis, &c.*

1. Well said the Pismire to the Grasshopper, if thou didst sing in *summer* then dance in *winter*.
2. No man wishes for Rain in the *time* of harvest.
3. If thou beest poor, and wilt not work in thy *youth*, thou must [ *Lat. it is necessary that thou* ] either beg, or starve in thy *old age*.

R. 184. *Que autem durationem, &c. in Accusativo.*

1. *Elizabeth* Queen of *England* reigned forty and four *years*, King *James* twenty three, and King *Charles* the first near as *many*, King *Charles* the second thirty six.
2. My Father came to town the last night, and says that he will stay here these *three days*.

R. 185. *Interdum & in Ablativo.*

1. I have laboured *all the day*, and therefore now, when it grows towards night, may well be weary.
2. *Caligula* ruled three years ten *months* and eight *days*, as saith *Suetonius*.

R. 186. *Dicimus Etiam, &c.*

1. My Brother bad us farewel the last night, but I know *within a few days* we shall see him again.
2. It is an ill custom to sleep in the *day time*, and to feast and revel in the *night*.
3. This Book is my Brothers, he promised to lend me it *for two or three days*.
4. Boys at *five or six years old* are usually sent to School that they may learn to read.
5. *For six or seven years* they learn Latin and Greek Authors, and then they are sent to the Unlversity.
6. I once taught a youth, that when he was not *much above sixteen years old*, could understand the meaning of an Author, as well as if he had been forty.
7. Boys of *that age* are not commonly so understanding, [ *i. e. so ready to understand.* ] *Lat. Sagax.*

8. I wrote a Letter to my Father the third of the Kalends of May.

R. 187. *Spatium loci in accusat. &c.*

1. Cambridge and Bury are twenty miles distant from one another.  
2. You shall scarce see any man that is six foot high.

R. 188. *Interdum & in ablativo.*

1. In the bottom of a Well you may see the Sky three ells broad and no more.  
2. If you will learn to swim go into the waters that are three or four foot deep, where there is no danger of drowning.

R. 189. *Nomina Appellativa, &c.*

- i. c. *Common names of places and proper names of Countreys you must use with a præposition.*  
1. No body ought to hunt whilst there is any standing Corn in the Fields.  
2. In the woods Birds build their nests, and foxes and hares lie hid from the eyes of men and dogs.  
3. They say that the People of England came first out of Saxony a Countrey in Germany.  
4. Hannibal passed ovey the Alps into Italy.

R. 190. *Omne verbum admittit Gen. proprii nominis, &c.*  
*Hereby proprium nomen understand the proper name of Cities or Towns.*

1. What should that Boy do at Cambridge, that cannot understand the sense of an Author, without another bodies help?  
2. At Bury there are a great many Schools, and but a few good Scholars.  
3. It is not pleasant to me to live in London, for I love neither dust nor noise.  
4. They say that at Thetford there was once the seat of a Bishop, which Bishop now hath his Palace at Norwich.

R. 191. *Humi domi militie belli, &c.*

1. The Ox hath no bed, but lyeth on the ground, and from thence taketh no harm.
2. The good House-wife stayeth at home, and taketh care of her own Household Affairs.
3. They for the most part are dear friends, who live together both at home and in war.

R. 192, *Verum si proprium loci nomen plur. numer. aut. tert. declin. &c.*

1. *Democritus* was born and brought up at *abdera*, which is a City of *Thrace*.
2. There was a certain King at *Thebes*, that was brother to his own Children, tell how that could be and you shall be to me another *Oedipus*.
3. *Marius* when he was vanquished by *Sylla*, fled into *Africa*, and lay hid at *Carthage*, which had been before ruined by the *Romans*; where, as the Poet saith, Old *Carthage* and Old *Marius* comforted one another.
4. They say that at *Dover*, if the day be clear, you may see the Coast of *France*.

R. 193. *Sic utimur ruri vel rure.*

1. Formerly the Gentlemen of *England* lived in the Country, and spent their Estates at their own Houses, and did good to all the Neighbourhood about them.

R. 194. *Verbis significantibus motum ad locum, &c.*

1. There are more go to *London*, than those that have business there.
2. Every year there are some go from this School to *Cambridge*, and many before they are sent.

R. 195. *Ad hunc modum utimur rus & domus.*

1. At eleven of the clock in the forenoon, and five of the clock in the afternoon, we return home from School.



2. I have no verses to day, because yesterday I went into the Country, and did not come home till late at night.

R. 196. *Verbis significantibus motum a loco aut per locum, &c.*

1. Three of our Scholars went yesterday from Bury to Cambridge.
2. I expect that my Father will come from London this night.
3. I intend to morrow to go and see my Sister in Norfolk, and they say I must go by Thetford.

R. 197. *Ad eundem modum usurpantur domus & rus.*

1. The Citizens of London, when Winter comes on, return out of the Country to their Houses in the City.
2. Boys, when they first go from home, are very sad, and cannot leave thinking of those things, which were wont there to delight them.

R. 198. *Hec tria Impersonalia, &c.*

1. It is much for the advantage of a Grammar-School, that the Master thereof be diligent as well as learned.
2. It concerns a Master to look about him, that none of his Scholars be absent, when he knows not of it, and that those that are present do their business.
3. It is the part of a prudent Master sometimes to wink at the faults of his Scholars.

R. 199. *Præter hos ablativos, &c.*

1. It concerns not me to look after your business.
2. It is nothing to us what other men think or say.
3. It concerns thee to take care, that thou doest and sayest all things well, and then let men think or say of thee what they please.
4. Some men think, that it does not concern them what others do, but sure we ought to think it to belong to us to hinder wickedness in other men, as well as our selves.



5. If the boys play, the Monitor will be blamed, *whom it concerns* to forbid them, not I, *whom it concerns* not at all.

R. 200. *Adjiciuntur & illi Genitivi, &c.*

1. O boys! 'tis your great concern to rise betimes, and to study diligently, if ever you intend to be Scholars.
2. Thou art an idle boy, and how much soever you know, it concerns you to study, yet you never will.
3. Servants think, it little concerns them that what they do, be for the advantage to their Master.
4. in every business they think it so much concerns them as is for their own profit.

R. 201. *In Dativum feruntur Hæc Impersonalia Accidit, &c.*

1. It has happened to me to live in a place where I most of all desire to live, If the Inhabitants were but as kind, as the place is wholesome and pleasant.
2. I am resolved not to change this place for any other, unless something happens to me, which I do not expect.
3. It is manifest to me, That he which oft changes his habitation, is of a very unconstant mind.
4. It will much avail thee, if thou wilt labour and study diligently, whilst thou art young.
5. I and thou agree in this matter, we neither love to go to bed betimes, nor to rise betimes.
6. I wish it would please you to construe me my Lesson.
7. Answ. It would be better for you to construe it by your self, and it would be better for me too, because I am not at leisure.
8. It is expedient for a boy, that desires to be a Scholar, to come constantly to School.

9. *It grieves the Master*, when he sees his Advice amongst the Boys to be despised.
10. There is *good done* often times by the Master to the boys, when they think they are hurt.

R. 202. *Hæc Impersonalia Accus. &c.*

1. *It delights me* to be in the company of good men.
2. *It becomes every man* to look after his own affairs.
3. *It is a disgrace for thee* to stay three years in one form.
4. *A good boy ought* to rise betimes, and when he is at School to look after his Lesson.

R. 203. *His vero Attinet pertinere, &c.*

1. *It doth not belong to me* to look after your business.
2. *It belongeth to every boy* to bring his Book with him to School.
3. *It appertaineth to thee*, who art bad thy self, not to find fault with others.

R. 204. *His Impersonalibus subijcitur Accusat. cum Genit.*

1. Go and spend thy money upon trifles, the time will come when it will repent thee of thy prodigality.
2. *It irketh me of my labour*, when I see those which I teach, still always to be taught.
3. *I am ashamed of that Scholar*, who whilst he is with me, doth not every day grow better.
4. *I pity those men* who do well and suffer ill, how brave a thing soever it is accounted.

R. 205. *Nonnulla Impersonalia remigrant aliquando, &c.*

1. *Good things delight* good men.
2. *To talk of his brave doings* becomes only him, that has done brave things.

3. *A boy that does every thing, that is enjoyned him, delights his Master very much.*
4. *No body pitieth that boy, who being oft admonished will not take heed.*
5. *If thou hadst any shame in thee, this thing would shame thee.*

*R. 206. Caput, incipit, desinit, &c.*

1. *As soon as there began to be no good correspondence between Caesar and Pompey the Romans went into Parties.*
2. *It is wont to irk wise men to be among those that love to talk, and yet can speak never a wise word.*
3. *I was a lazy slothful boy, but now that I am grown a man, it ceaseth to irk me of the labour of studying.*
4. *Thou art in the highest form, and hast stayed two years in the second, and therefore it ought now to shame thee of thy Ignorance.*
5. *It is impossible to come to the perfection of any Art any other way, than by much care and daily practice.*

*R. 207. Verbum impersonale passive vocis similem, &c.*

1. *Good boys study without giving over, Qui quidem casus, &c.*
2. *When shall we go to dinner? We go home at five a clock in the Afternoon.*

*R. 208. Verbum impersonale passive vocis pro singulis personis, &c.*

1. *I sup, thou suppest, he suppeth, we sup, ye sup, they sup; i. e. it is supped of me, &c.*

*R. 209. Participia regunt casus, &c.*

1. *I saw your brother with an Apron before him, very diligently doing his duty in a Grocers Shop.*
2. *Boys spending their time diligently, and obeying their Master carefully, get much good to themselves.*

3. *I am*

3. I am to make a Journey to day into *York-shire*, where there dwells a friend of mine much to be esteemed of me.

R. 210. *Quamvis in his (i. e. in Participiis passivis) usitatio est Dat.*

1. Many Letters are to be written to day by me, and these, that are already written of me, are not yet sent by me to the Carrier.

R. 211. *Participiorum voces cum sunt nomina Genit, &c.*

1. Men greedy of that which is another mans, ought not to pretend to be Patrons of Justice.

2. He that is lavish of that, which is his own, is seldom a careful Steward of that, which is another mans.

3. He is a great lover of his Country, that will dye for it.

4. A man studious of peace is for the most part unskilful in war, and unlearned in the art of fighting.

R. 212. *Exosus perosus pertesus, Active, &c. in Accus. &c.*

1. Our Nation is divided into two parts, and one part hates the other.

2. Boys, that are used to enjoy their pleasure, are soon weary of any labour.

R. 213. *Exosus perosus etiam cum dandi casu, &c.*

1. Good men are for the most part hated of the bad; but they that are alike, love one another.

R. 214. *Natus prognatus satus cretus, &c. cum Ablat.*

1. Men born of brave and generous Parents do for the most part do brave things.

2. Achilles sprung from *Peleus* and *Thetis* never eat any bread, and instead of flesh, was fed with the marrow of Lyons and Bears.

R. 215. *En & ecce demonstrandi, &c.*

1. See Tom. to day ! Behold his fine Cloaths, his Ribbons, his Trappings !

R. 216. *Accusat varius.*

1. See this Whelp, it came of that Bitch.

R. 217. *En & ecce exprobanstis soli Accusat. &c.*

1. See this base fellow ; behold his fraud, his flattering countenance, his cruel mind.

R. 218. *Quedam Adverbia & loci.*

1. No body knows, whether in the world the Swallows go in winter-time, nor can I tell where the Wook-cocks are in summer.
2. We are come to that laziness here, that no body can rise before seven of the clock.

R. 219. *Temporis.*

1. My Master called me at six of the clock in the morning, but at that time I was so sleepy that I could not rise.
2. I was born the twenty third day of February, the day before the Feast of St. Matthias.

R. 220. *Quantitatis.*

1. Where there are abundance of Hares, no body can catch any, for before one is tyred another will rise.
2. When two Hares are put up together before a pack of dogs, part of the dogs follow one Hare, and part the other.
3. Abundance of Riches usually lead men to Pride and Luxury.
4. A little meat is enough to a temperate man.
5. Too much of one thing is good for nothing.
6. There is scarce any but thinks he has wit enough.

R. 221.

R. 221. *Inftar equiparationem, &c.*

1. The *Grecians* made a wooden *Horse* as big as a mountain, and put armed men therein, who being let in within the walls, took the City of *Troy*.

R. 222. *Hic apponitur, &c.*

4. A grain of Mustard-seed is the least of seeds which yet being put into the earth grows to *such a bigness*, that the birds of the air build their nest in it.

R. 223. *Quadam Dativum admittunt, &c.*

1. Eunuchs they say have small voices, and sing *like women*.
2. As I came to School to day, my Master coming from thence *met me*, and then I thought it was very late.
3. The *Spaniards* live *nearer the Moors*, than the *English* do.
4. He lives *unprofitably to the Common-wealth*, that studies only his own pleasure.

R. 224. *Suntque Accusandi, &c.*

1. The moon is *nearer the Earth* than the Sun.
2. The Planet *next it* is *Venus*.

R. 225. *Cedo flagitantis exhiberi, &c.*

1. Men usually say, if they be thirsty, *give me the Pot*, if they have list to make water, *give me the Chamber-pot*.

R. 226. *Adverbia diversitatis, &c.*

1. The Nightingal sings *much otherwisethan* the Swan, for the Swan sings not at all, that I know of.
2. Although some men say, that she always sings a little before her death; *as much before*, (I believe) as she does after.

R. 227. *Adverbia comparat. &c.*

1. *Tully* spoke the *best* of all Orators.

2. The

2. The Hare runs faster than any dog in the whole Pack, and yet is taken by them, because she is sooner tired.

**R. 228. Plus Nominativo, &c.**

*See what is said of this Rule in the former Examples.*

1. There are not more than a hundred boys, in the whole School.
2. My Brother is not above thirteen years old, and yet is in the highest Form, and the first of them all.

**N. B.** If Plus be construed with any other Case, it is by reason of quam understood, except when it has a Genitive Case after it, and then it is to be looked on as an Adverb of quantity, Examples whereof you have had before.

*The Construction of Adverbs with Verbs.*

*We pass over the Rules here, where it is indifferent whether the Scholar puts an Indicative or Subjunctive after the Adverb, for where 'tis so, there needs neither Rule nor Example.*

**R. 229. Dum pro dummodo, &c.**

1. Play when you will, so that you do not play when you ought to study.
2. The covetous man careth not whom he doth injury to, so that in the mean while he getteth gain.
3. Eat as much as you will, provided you leave me some.

**R. 230. Dum pro donec, &c.**

1. A Boy got to the top of the high Form, thinks every day seven till he be gon to Cambridge.
2. I was abroad to day in a shower, but I stood under a tree till it left raining.

**R. 231. Quoad pro donec, Subj.**

1. He that hath any thing committed to his trust, ought to keep it safe and sound, till the owner require it again.



- 2 Scholars ought to get their Lessons diligently, and when they have done that to wait quietly till the Master shall call for them.

R. 232. *Quasi, seu, tanquam, &c.*

1. Thou crackest of thy Verses, as if thou madest them thy self.  
2. Thou endeavourest to put a trick upon me, as if I did not know thee.

R. 233. *Alias copulant consimiles, &c.*

1. Honour follows him that flees it, and flees from him that follows it, as the shadow does the body.  
2. Flatterers like Swallows, will be with thee only in the Summer of prosperity.

R. 234. *Ne prohibendi, &c.*

1. Play not, when you ought to study.  
2. Let not him live, that will not work.  
3. Pleasure is a mischievous thing, do not love it too much.

R. 235. *Ne pro non, &c.*

N. B. Ne is never used for non, that I know of, but often for ut non, but then it is always joyned to a Subjunctive Mood.

1. Boys in repeating their Lesson should take great heed, that they do not stumble.  
2. Let him that standeth, take heed, that he doth not fall.  
3. Cover kindneses with kindneses, for fear they run through.

R. 236. *Unless it has quidem after it, and then you need not to fear to joyn it to an Indicative Mood, but then it is in English, no not, not so much as, &c.*

1. He is a very idle Boy, no he will not study, even when his Master looks on him.  
2. He is a very blab, will not so much as conceal that, the publishing whereof will tend to his own disgrace.

R. 237.



*R. 237. Conjunctiones Copulat. & Disjunct. &c.*

1. The *Sun* giveth light in the day, and a *Candle* in the Night.
2. Give me not *Poverty*, nor much *Riches*, but a mean condition between both.
3. He places his *Kindness* ill, that bestows it on an *ungrateful man*, or a *fool*.
4. *Gold* is heavier than *lead*, and a *Block-head's Brains* is heavler than them both.
5. I have brought no *Book* with me to day, but *Virgil*.
6. There is no *body* in the *School*, besides the *Boys*, The *Master* is not yet come.
7. Will you drink *Sack* or *Claret* ? Both quoth the witty *Barber*.

*R. 238. Excepto, si casualis dictionis ratio aliqua privata, &c.*

1. This *Knife* cost me *three pence*, and *more*.
2. This *Dictionary* is *mine* and *my Brother's* ; my *Father* bought it for both of us, and gave it both of us.
3. My *Father* liveth at *home*, and in the *Country*, because his house stands there.
4. At *Athens* and at *Rome* were many famous *Scholars*.
5. *Cicero* accused *Verves* of *Theft*, and *Sacriledge*, and very many things besides.

*R. 239. Conjunctiones Copul. & Disjunct. similes modos, &c.*

1. God gave man a *lofty countenance*, and *bad* him look up to *Heaven*.
2. Consider this, and *think* well thereof, when *earthly things* draw thy eyes towards them.
3. Study diligently, that you may get *learning*, and be *wise*.

R. 240. *Aliquoties similes modos sed diversa tempora.*

1. I do commend, and will commend, that Scholar, that studies diligently, although he cannot always say.

R. 241. *Quamvis & licet Subjunctivo, &c.*

- N. B. If you write *quamvis*, for although you may make the Verb following, either the Subjunctive or Indicative, but if you write *licet*, let a Subjunctive always follow.

1. That man is unhappy, although he has much riches, if he be not content with his condition.
2. There are some Boys, that although they study never so much, can never be good Scholars.

R. 242. *Si pro quamvis Subjunctivo &c.*

1. If a Boy wittingly and willingly commits thrice the same fault, shall I spare him? no, though he entreats me.

N. B. Terrence and Cicero, set *si*, in this sense, before an Indicative Mood, and so may you in these Examples, but in the former, remember to place *non* first.

2. Although I went to the company of Cut-throats, I am not a Cut-throat.
3. Although I have committed a great fault, and so am worthy to be punished, yet you are unfit to reprove me, seeing you did the same thing.

R. 243. *Siquis tantum indicat, &c.*

1. If any one has Corns on his Toes, let him not wear streight shoes.
2. If any Boy uses to play in the snow, ten to one before the Winter goes, he will have kibes in his heels.

R. 244. *Qui cum habet vim causalem, &c.*

1. Thou wert a fool to trust that man, who had deceived thee twice before.

R. 245. *Cum pro quandoquidem, &c.*

We give you no Examples of the Rule, seeing it is false.  
Vid. Supplem.

R. 246. *Est autem in cum quiddam minus, &c.*

1. The Master loves all his Scholars, but especially those that study diligently.
2. An ill boy hates both learning and Virtue.

R. 247. *Ne, an, num, interrogandi, &c.*

1. Where is thy Brother? Is he gone to Cambridge, Will he come hither again before Christmasts?

R. 248. *At cum accipiuntur dubitative, &c.*

1. Go see whether it be eleven a Clock.
2. 'Tis all one, whether I come late or soon, here is no body to teach me.

R. 249. *Ut causalis seu perfectiva, &c.*

1. A good man takes care that he hurts no body.
2. Idle boys are so earnest in their play, that they never think of their Lesson.
3. I made such haste to come to School to day, that I forgot my Books.
4. My Father sent my Brother on an Errand to day, and I am afraid, that he will not come to School in time.
5. You have here but five Examples, but I am afraid twenty will not be enough to teach you, that here always after *ut*, you must use a Subjunctive Mood.

R. 250. *Ut concedentis, &c.*

1. A pensive old man, though all things happen which he desires is never pleased.

R. 251. *Ut pro postquam, &c.*

1. As soon as dogs find the scent of an Hare how they move their tails, how they bark, how they run together.

R. 252. *Prepositio subaudita, &c.*

1. A good Master is instead of a Father to his Scholar.

2. Actors on the Stage, appear in the Shape of other men, than they really are.

R. 253. *Præposit. in compositione, &c.*

1. The War is begun, but it is doubtful, whether the Spaniard can drive the French King out of Flanders.
2. Deep waters pass silently by the banks.
3. When boys minds are moved out of those studies wherein they ought to be employed, they are not very easily called back and fixed to the same again.
4. Great Boys ought not to thrust the little ones out of their places.
5. He that on Sundays goes out of his house does not always go to Church.

R. 254. *Verba composita cum a, ab, abs, &c.*

1. It is hard for a Dog who has once tasted Guts, after that to keep from them.
2. Half an hour after Eleven of the Clock, the Boys by the sound of a little Bell are called to dinner.
3. Knaves confer with Knaves, when they are about a Plot against the King.
4. They that design the destruction of the King, first detract from his Honour, and his Wisdom, in governing the Common-wealth.
5. Fools and unwary men never get out of the snares, which are laid for them.
6. When Boys are gone from their School-fellows and gotten to Cambridge, Oh what fine fellows are they!
7. Ingenuous and good Boys lye hard at the studies of Learning and Virtue, when others give themselves up to vain Sports.

R. 255. *In pro erga, contra, &c.*

1. Nature gives to Mothers a tender and kind mind towards their children.
2. Boys that come to School after six of the Clock in Summer-time, offend against the Statutes of the School.
3. There

3. There was a Gentleman came into School to day, and got us leave to play.

R. 256. *Idem cum accusativo jungitur, &c. quoties divisio.*

1. *Bury-School is divided into two Parts, or Provinces, the Usher takes care of one, and the Master of both.*

R. 257. *Mutatio.*

1. Boys come to School, and are there changed into Men.

R. 258. *Incrementum.*

1. They that study every hour become more learned, and at length pass into excellent men.

R. 259. *In cum significat actus in loco, &c.*

1. *In the midst of laughter there is mourning; in the City there is contention; in the Fields peace.*

R. 260. *Sub. pro per & ante, &c.*

1. See there is a storm a coming, let us hasten to the shelter of that tree.

R. 261. *Sub pro per, &c.*

1. Every Thursday at three of the clock in the Afternoon, the Boys are sent home from School, and about that time the Plow-man returns out of the Field.

R. 262. *Sub pro ante.*

1. A little before eleven of the Clock, English Examples are given us to be turned into Latin.

R. 263. *Alias Ablat. admittit.*

1. The root of some herbs in the Winter-time lies hid under the earth, and from it leaves spring again at the approach of the Spring.

R. 264. *Super pro ultra Accusat. &c.*

1. A fine Gentleman indeed he is, beyond Horses and Dogs, he knows nothing.

R. 265. *Super pro de & in, &c.*

1. Much and various talk there has been *about* a Plot against the King, and for the cause of it many men have suffered punishment.

R. 266. *Super pro in, &c.*

1. Boys love to lye *on* the grass in Summer-time, and and from thence get many Diseases.

R. 267. *Subter uno signific. utriq; &c.*

1. Here we walk, and *beneath* the Earth right against us, are the *Antipodes*.
2. *Under* the shelter of this Coat, I will despise the Showres and laugh at the Winds.

R. 268. *Tenus gaudet ablat. & Sing. &c.*

1. In Summer-time Boys go into the Water, some *up to the Crotch* and some *up to the Neck*.
2. Syrens have the Faces of fair Maids, but *up to the breasts* are all Fish.

R. 269. *At Genit. tantum plural.*

1. As I was skipping over a Ditch yesterday, I slump'd in *up to the knees* in the Water.

R. 270. *Prepositiones cum casum admittunt, &c.*

1. The Dog that follows *behind* oft catches the Hare.
2. I was *first* at School to day, and a long time *after* came my Brother.
3. I write nothing of the Affair you spake of, we will talk of that *when we meet* (i. e.) *in presence*.

R. 271. *Construction of Interjections.*

*Interjectiones non raro absolute, &c.*

1. What *with* a Mischief, must we be turned back because you cannot say !
2. Miserable are the complaints of the Poor, *alass*, this cold weather they have no fire.

R. 272. *O exclamantis Nom, Acc. & Vocat. &c.*

1. *O Heaven ! O Earth ! O Seas of Neptune !* can you study when all the other Boys are playing.

*Accusat,*

*Accusat.*

2. Now adays men boast of Fornication and Drunkenness : O Times, O Manners !

*Vocat.*

3. O my dear Robin, how glad am I to see thee !

R. 273. *Hec & prob. nunc Nom. nunc Accusat. &c.*

1. Ah the new Faith of some of those that call themselves the Saints ! that disturb Kingdoms , and fill all things with Arms and Bloud.

2. Ha that hateful flock of men, whom no Favour of a most indulgent Prince can oblige to be quiet.

R. 274. *Hi & ve Dat apponuntur.*

1. Alas now for me, that I cannot get my Lesson to day.

2. Wo is me, I shall be beaten because I come so late.

*Figures of Construction.*

R. 275. *Appositio est duor. Subst. &c.*

1. The Earth, the Mother and Nurse of all Plants, is now all covered with Snow.

2. We read Lucian an Author of great clearness and wit.

3. A rich man does not fear much to offend, because he trusteth to his riches, the cover of all faults.

R. 276. *Evocatio.*

*Cum prima vel secunda, &c.*

1. We Boys shall in time become men ; and ye men if you live long enough, shall become Boys again.

2. I, being the youngest Son of my Father, must not expect to be his Heir.

3. Mark thee Harry, I'll tell thee News, Thou, the ring-leader of all mischief shalt be whipt to day.

R. 277. *Syllepsis.*

*Syllepsis seu conceptio. &c.*

1. I and thou and all men besides shall sooner or later die, and be turned to dust.



2. *We English-men and the Scots, are near Neighbours.*
3. *The Boys of the first Form and they of the Second, can never say.*

R. 278. *Syllepsis generum.*

1. *The Husband and the Wife are alike in conditions, both bad, and yet cannot agree.*
2. *The King and the Queen are striken in years, I wish they were younger.*
3. *The Oak and the Elm are tall and full of boughs, and in Summer afford shade to the Cattel.*

R. 279. *At cum substant. res inanimat. &c.*

1. *A pair of Tongs, a hot Fire, a hammer, and an Anvil, are necessary for a Smith, to fashion his Iron into divers shapes.*
2. *Hatred and Anger, Drunkenness and Adultery are mingled all together in a wicked man.*

R. 280. *Prolepsis, &c.*

1. *At the day of Judgment, all men shall be rewarded, according to their deserts, the Good with Eternal Life, the Bad, with Eternal Punishment.*
2. *On Newmarket-heath two Horses ran, the one carrying a Horse-man clad in blew, and the other one clad in purple.*

R. 281. *Prolepsis implicita, &c.*

1. *Study diligently and hear one another repeat.*

R. 282. *Zeugma, &c.*

1. *Do the Master's example, his frequent advice, his often chiding nothing move thee? but whether he will, or no, wilt thou lye a bed till Eight of the Clock, and never come before Nine?*

R. 283. *Item pro nris.*

1. *No man but you, would ever have said this.*

R. 284. *Zeugma in persona.*

2. *I and you are sad at this misfortune.*



R. 285. *In genere.*

1. I have done amiss, and my Father and Mother are angry with me.

R. 286. *In numero.*

1. Rome had Tully for the most part, and sometimes Athens.

R. 287. *Protozeugma.*

1. Neither are we wise, nor ye, who despise the Admonitions of your Parents.

R. 288. *Mesozeugma.*

1. We plaid indeed, but so did also the Monitor, who accused us before the Master.

R. 289. *Hypozeugma.*

1. I and thou also sleepest in the Night, and in the Morning we awake, and rise and dress our selves, and hast to go to School.

R. 290. *Synthesi est oratio, &c.*

1. The Funeral of the Earl of St. Albans passed by two days ago in great Pomp ; part of them that went before were clad in Mourning.
2. A flock of three hundred Sheep will eat a great deal of Hay in a Month, if the Earth be so covered with Snow, that they can get no grass.

R. 291. *Antiptosis, &c.*

1. See ! the Hare which we have caught, is pagled.
2. I will take care, that the Horse which I ride upon do not stumble.
3. Huntsmen suffer all kind of hardship in the field; they value neither wind nor storms, so that the dogs hunt merrily.
4. Our Master bad us be here at one of the Clock, I should have told thee this before, but that it came not into my mind.
5. I have two Knives in one sheath, with the one of which I make Pens, and with the other, I cut my meat.

R. 292.

R. 292. Synecdoche.

- 1 My Dog Chanter has a black head, in all things else he is like his Dam.
2. Stout and valiant was that Roman, who, having both his hands cut off, held the enemies ship with his teeth.
3. Lucretia having torn her hair and knocking her breast, lamented her lost Chastity.
4. Among the Romans, he that rescued a Citizen in Battel, had his Temples crowned with Oak-leaves.

## ADVICE for CHILDREN to shun Mistakes in make- ing Latin.

R. 293. Am, art, is, are, was, were, &amp;c.

Do not think these always to be signs of a Verb Passive, for sometimes the Verb that they come before, is Neuter; as I am gone, thou art come, he is fled; for which you must by no means write, Ego abeo, tu veniris, ille fugitur, but the Preterperfect of the Verbs, abeo, venio, fugio. Try if you can hit it in these Examples.

1. My Master is come Boys, and has now the first Form before him: saying make haste, unless you mean to be whip'd.
2. The last boy of the high Form is gone to Cambridge: Is it not a strange thing to see any thing move with the tail forward?
3. The Turks of late affrighted all Christendom, but are now fled out of Hungary, and gone over the Hellespont again.

4. The

4. The King of Poland is returned into his own Countrey, but, as they say, not without great danger.

R. 294. Was and were before such Verbs, are signs, that those Verb-Neuters must be put in the Preterpluperfect-tense, as,

1. After King Charles the Second was returned into his Countrey, he made excellent Laws, and Ruled with great Clemency.

2. When the Turks were fled, the Christians enjoyed the Spoil of their Tents.

3. I saw the wandring multitude stand in great numbers, beholding the long pomp of a rich man's Funeral, but when that was pass'd by, they all returned into their own Houses.

R. 295. Before Verbs of gesture, as, I am asleep, I am awake, I am sat, I am laid, and the like; as also when we say, I am afraid; I am grieved, I am glad; am is not the sign of the Passive Voice, nor is it a sign, that the Verb must be put in the Preterperfect-tense, for it must be here always put in the Present-tense, as,

1. When I am asleep, I think of nothing, but as soon as ever I am awake, a thousand thoughts come into my mind.

2. My Master is grieved when he loses his labour, and boys will not learn, that which he takes great pains to teach them.

3. When the Master is angry the Boys are afraid; and that fear sometimes makes them the more diligent.

4. The Master is sat down in his Chair, and teaches Scholars.

5. Where is your Brother? *Ans.* He is laid in the grass.

R. 296. In English we often say, He is talking, He is waking, and the like; but for that, you must not say, Ille est loquens, nor for this, Ille est ambulans; but

but for that *Ille loquitur*, and for this *Ille ambulat*.  
Try if you can avoid this Anglicism in these Examples.

1. Boys are busie creatures, they always will be doing something.
2. The Night is now coming on, let us haste home.
3. Boys whilst they are playing, never think of their Lesson.
4. Do you see that man that is talking with my Father? his Beard reaches down to his Girdle.
5. Dogs, when they are hunting, wag their tails, and give notice to one another by their voice, which way the Hare is gone.
6. Whether art thou going? I am going to that place where they say Beasts are made men, and dead Trees chase living Boys, if they be not good.

R. 297. *As well as*.

Nor as well as you must not say in Latin, *ut bene ut, ne nor in most Cases tam bene quam, but æque ac, pariter ac, non secus ac, haud aliter ac, perinde atque, &c.* Do it in these Examples.

1. Mallows, as well as Nettles, dye in the winter-time, and grow again in the Spring.
2. In the cold time of Winter, the Black-bird, as well as the Nightingale, is silent.
3. When Snow and Ice cover the Earth, Boys are glad of a fire as well as Men.
4. Wise Men, as well as Fools, are mistaken sometimes.
5. The Hare as well as the Coney is halry footed.

R. 298. *But sometime for, as well as, you may say, tam bene quam, tam docte quam, tam pulchre quam, or the like; as,*

1. I can speak Latin, as well as you.
2. Your Brother writes, as well as you.
3. You make Pictures as well as her.

R. 299. *Although he be never so; or be he never so.*

For

For this you must write *quamvis nunquam sit ita, but licet sit.* and put the Adjective which follows in the Superlative Degree. Try if you can do in these Examples.

1. There is no man, *be he never so strong*, but will be tired with long labour, if he doth not rest sometimes.
2. Comfort your self, there is no Calamity, although *it be never so long*, but at length will have an end.
3. Death puts an end to all troubles, *be they never so many*.

R. 300. If there be no *be* in the English, you must omit *sit*: As,

1. Although I study *never so much*, I can never say my Lesson.
2. Although I come *never so soon*, my Master is at School always before me.

R. 301. At.

You must make in, not *ad* nor *apud*, for *at* before the common Name of a place, as, at School, at Church, &c.

1. Ho, Boys! we shall have a fire *at School* to day; In truth 'tis very cold.
2. There is a Monitor *at Church* that takes notice of all the Boys that play there.

R. 302 But if *at* come before Home, or our, your, or his House, you must put the word House or Home into the Genitive Case; As,

1. If I always live *at home*, I shall never be a good Scholar.
2. You, you, there will be a great Feast *at our House* to day, and both the Master and Usher are invited to dinner.
3. My Master I am confident, had rather dine *at his own House*, than be invited to any body's Feast.

R. 303.

**Before.**

After before, you must oftentimes put that, and for it in Latin write *antequam*, and not *ante*; As in these Examples.

1. Many things are to be endured *before* you can be a Scholar.
2. Good Boys use to get their Lesson *before* they play.
3. My Father is to go a Journey to day, but he will dine *before* he take Horse.
4. The last night I lay three hours awake *before* I could sleep.
5. If you be very hot, make water *before* you drink; so some men advise.
6. If you would construe well, read till you come to a full point *before* you begin.

**But.**

But is to be turned into Latin several ways: 1. By *tantum* or *modo*. 2. By *nisi* or *præterquam*. 3. By *quin*. 4. By *sed*, *at*, *verò*, *autem*, &c.

R. 304. But by *tantum*, *modo*, *solum*, *duntaxat*, &c.

1. Be *but* of good courage, and do not fear: *but* in time all things will be well.
2. If there had been *but* ten good men in the City of Sodom, God would have spared the whole City for the sake of those.
3. Good Scholars for the most part eat *but* a little meat; they are the stout fighting fellows, that are the great eaters.
4. Do *but* touch a peevish fellow and he will quarrel with you.

In all these Examples *but* may be turned into only, as *be but*, i. e. be only of a good courage, &c. And therefore *but* is to be made by *solum*, *tantum*, or the like.

But if the word *but* may be turned into except, unless, or the like, then you must make it by *nisi*, *præterquam*, &c.

R. 305. But, for besides, &c.

1. Nothing, but the Sun can make the day.
2. Nothing but the Rod, will persuade some boys to learn.
3. No Creature but the Crocodile, moves the upper Jaw when he eats.
4. I like all the Books which we learn at School, but Aristophanes.

R. 306. But for who not or which not, or when it comes after, I doubt not, I cannot, must be made by quin; As,

1. Come let us hear you, I doubt not, but you can say your Lesson very well.
2. I cannot but think that you could say better, if it would please you to study a little more.
3. There is no body but will Play sometimes.
4. And there is scarce any that has been admonished so often, but will study better than you do.

R. 307. When but hath none of the former significations, then you may write, for it sed, at, vero, autem, &c. But take care that you do not make autem, or vero, the first word in the Sentence; As,

1. The last Night there was one knock'd a great while at our door, but no body would rise, to see who it was.
2. Thou tell'st a fair story, but thou art known so well, that no body will believe thee.

By

By is several ways made. 1. After a Verb Passive, by e, ex, a, or ab. 2. when it signifies nigh or near, by prope, juxta, ad, apud secundum. 3. When it signifies through, by per, or is to be look'd on only as a sign of the Ablative Case, or of the Gerund in do.

R. 308. By after a Verb Passive, if a thing follows by e, or ex, or per.

1. Much harm, and no good is got by contentions and quarrels.

a. The



2. The health of man is preserved by temperance, sobriety, and moderate exercise of the Body.

R. 309. By after a Verb Passive, if a Person follows by a or ab.

1. The Kings of England are usually crowned by the Arch-bishop.

2. They are made by God, and from him they receive their authority over the lives of men.

R. 310. By when it signifies nigh or near.

1. Get you farther off; if you prate, you shall not sit by me.

2. There is a row of Elm-Trees grow by Bury School, planted by the Master.

3. Men sit not by the fire in Summer-time, though even then English-men, when they enter a room, make towards the Chimney.

R. 311. By when it comes before the English of a Participle of the Present-tense, is a sign only that the participle of the Present-tense must be made by the Gerund do, either with, or without e or ex; As,

1. By rising betimes in the Morning, Boys become strong, and able to endure labour.

2. It is a hard thing to make Verses, but Boys, by often trying, learn at length to make them well.

3. When you once have begun any thing, never give it over; remember, that by oft trying, Troy it self was taken.

4. Yesterday we went \* a Hunting, and by beating many fields, we at length put up a Hare.

312. Of

Of after a Verb Passive, is not the sign of the Genitive Case, but to be made by the Preposition, a, ab, &c.

1. The History of the Trojan War is writ of Homer, in Heroic Verse.

2. And, that Homer is thought of most men, to be the first of all the Greek Poets.

3. Bad



3. Bad Ware is oft-times much commended of him that sells it.

4. The contention of the three Goddesses, concerning the golden Apple, was judg'd of Paris a Trojan Shepherd;

5. And it was given of him, to the fairest.

R. 313. And so is of to be made after Verbs of desiring or asking, &c. As,

1. Children oft-times desire of their Parents, those things which are not good for them.

2. A certain Gentleman asked leave of our Master that we should play to day.

3. Ask of your fellow whether you be a thief.

R. 314. After Verbs of hearing, receiving, buying, &c. you may write also a, or ab, for of, and if you please, e, ex, or de; As,

1. This is a good Pen-knife, I bought it of the Cutler that lives in the Cook-Row.

2. I would hardly receive a favour of any man that I thought would check me by it afterward.

3. I heard it of a great many Country-men, that there will be great plenty of Corn this year.

R. 315. After become, speak, say, deserve well, deserve ill, or the like, you must make de for of; As,

1. What will become of those, that never think beforehand what they do.

2. Be sure that you do well, and then it is no great matter, what people say of you.

3. They, that spread evil reports of a good man, hurt themselves, not him.

4. Thou oughtest not to repay him with injuries, that hath deserved well of thee.

R. 316. To.

To is the sign of the Accusative Case, and to be left out in Latin, if it comes before the Name of a Town or City; As,

I. Some

1. Some come out of *York-shire* to *Bury*, to learn the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongue, and some that are born there, go to other places.
  2. From the highest Form in *Bury-School*, frequently the worst Scholars go first to *Cambridge*.
- R. 317. Do not think to *to be the sign of the Dative Case* when it comes before the common name of any place, but write *ad* for it; *As*,
1. My Master is gone to *Church*; I'll follow him as fast as I can.
  2. Go to the *Market* quickly and buy me two dozen of Larks.
  3. Go to the *Barn*, and fetch me from thence straw to litter my Horse:
- R. 318. And so you must do when *to* comes before any Person or thing, if it follows any Verb of motion; as *come*, *go*, *run*, or the like; *As*,
1. The little Lambs run to their Dams, that they may suck Milk out of their Dugs.
  2. Go to thy Master, and tell him, that I desire that he would come and dine with me to day.
  3. Where is thy Brother? He is run home to his Mother again; he cannot endure to be from her an hour:
319. To *after* it belongs, it *appertains*, and the like, must also be made by *ad*; *As*,
1. It *appertaineth* to the Wife, to look after the house, and leave other things to the care of her Husband.
  2. It *appertaineth* to great men, to do great things; yea, and to be good also as well as great.
- R. 320. *Wish*.
- Cum* is Latin for *with*, and you must always set it down when you may put together before it; *As*,
1. The King with his Guard came to *New-market* the last night.
  2. I shall go to *Cambridge* at *Easter*, and I believe my Master will go with me.

3. In the Spring-time, the Violets, together with the Primroses, adorn the banks of the Rivers.

R. 321. But you must never set cum for with, before a word, that signifies a thing, that you do any thing withal, as, Sword, Sickle, Sithe, Knife, Hammer, Spear, Foot, Fist, Hand, or the like, but put the word that follows with, in the Ablative Case, without cum.

1. He that rives knocks the wedges with his beetle.
2. My Master struck my hand with the Ferula, and it pains me still.
3. Cocks when they fight, wound one another with their Spurs.
4. The Bear tears in pieces his prey, with his teeth and claws.
5. The Hen gathers up her meat with her bill.
6. The Dog fawns upon his Master with his tail.

R. 322. And so you must do after Verbs of fulness, according to the Rule, Verba Abundanti, &c.

1. The diligence of the Master, will fill the School with Scholars.
2. Idle Boys are soon satisfied with Learning, they care not how little they have.
3. Lean men, for the most part, are most nimble, for those that are gross are loaden with their flesh.
4. The Hearts of rich men, oft-times swell as much with Pride, as their Bags do with Gold.

R. 323. If with follows do, or did, you may write de for it; As,

1. What should a Master do with such a Scholar, as will do nothing but what he lists.
2. What did you do with the Pen, which I lent you.
3. I am so vexed, that I do not know what to do with my self.

*Words left out in the English, to be put in, in the Latin.*

R. 324. *The Relative who, or which, after thing, or man, and many other ways, is oft-times left out in the English, and must be supplied in the Latin; As,*

1. There is no man can love, that which hurts him only, and does him no good at all.
2. Where is the Boy will study, when his Master is absent?
3. There is nothing will last always; Time consumes all things.
4. There is no wise man will neglect his own good. Well said he, who said, I hate that wise man, who is not wise to himself.

R. 325. *And so is the Conjunction that, after I believe, I think, I am glad, I hear, or the like; but must be put in, in the Latin, or if it be left out, the word following must be the Accusative Case, and the Verb after that, the Infinitive Mood; As,*

1. I believe it is now six of the clock, and therefore time to go to the School.
2. I think I have answered every thing you have said.
3. I have been in the Second Form these two years, I believe I shall go into the Highest Form at Christmas.
4. I am glad I have said my Lesson; I am afraid, till I have said, though I can say never so well.
5. I came to Town on purpose to hear you company, and I hope you will not leave me now.
6. This is a poor Town, and I fear we shall get nothing to our dinner.
7. You have put out the Candle, now I am afraid we can't see.

*Examples of Exercises preparatory  
to Themes.*

*1. Of the Spring.*

**T**HE Spring is the most pleasant time of all the Year, and all things rejoyce at the coming thereof; it follows Winter, and drives away all the evils, which that brought; and the Snow vanishes, and Ice and Frost are then no more; the North-wind ceases to blow, but instead of him, the West-wind fans the Air with his gentle blasts; the Trees, that were all the Winter bald, now begin to put on their Periwigs again; the Earth sends forth Grass and Flowers; the Birds marry, and build their Nests, and fill the Woods with their pleasant Notes. A whole Year would not be enough for me to reckon up the Pleasures of one Spring.

*2. Of the Summer.*

**T**HE Summer is a time of the Year, hotter than the Spring, but not so pleasant. Cattel in that time of the year are often troubled with the Gad-fly, and when they are stung therewith, set up their tails, and run, either under the shadow, or into the water. Boys, impatient of the heat, which it brings, strip themselves of their Cloaths, and go naked into the River, and sometimes hot too, and from thence they contract Diseases, which bring them to their Graves: This oft happens, and yet one will not take warning by another ones misfortune.

3. *Of Autumn.*

**A**utumn is that part of the year, which brings all things to perfection; the Spring gives Flowers, but Autumn gives Fruit; in that time you may see all kind of Trees laden with their several Fruits, the Apple-trees with Apples, the Plum-tree with Plums, the Vine with Grapes, the Oak with Acorns: This is the time wherein the Husband-man receives the reward of all his labours, for now the Corn is ripe, and cut down by the sickle, and carried into the Barn. You may every day hear the Harvest-men lift up a joyful hallow, when at any time some good man passes by and bestows a Largess upon them. Fruitful Autumn! I could praise thee more, but that with thy Fruits, thou bringest Diseases, and hast Winter like a Foot-boy following at thy heels.

4. *Of Winter.*

**W**inter follows Autumn, as a Page or Foot-boy does his Master, at the heels, spoils the Trees of their Leaves, and all the Meadows and Pastures of the Herbs, and Flowers, that adorn them. It brings usually Snow and Ice, and Hail and cold Winds along with it: But in this sharp and cold time, men of healthful and strong bodies enjoy many pleasures, some walk abroad, and shoot wild Ducks, and other kind of Fowls, with a Gun; others having got a Pack of Dogs together, hunt the Hare, or the Fox; and we Boys, if we can come at a place where the Ice is strong and long and smooth, slide over it in a long rank; and if he that is before, falls, then all that follow after, tumble upon him; Oh Winter! I could speak more of thy Praises, but that thou makest it hard for to get out of bed in the morning, and to be at School in due time.

5. Of Laziness.

**L**aziness is one of the worst Vices, and he, that is troubled with it, never becomes a considerable man in the World ; it hinders a man from doing any brave Action, whereby he may be made famous: The sluggish man is often times in his bed, when he should be doing his Duty, either in tilling the ground, or in guarding the City, or in fighting with the Enemy, or in pleading for him that is unjustly accused, accordingly as he is, a Husbandman, or a Magistrate, a Soldier or a Lawyer. Laziness is good for no kind of Men in the World, but mischievous and hurtful unto all ; therefore let us shake it off betimes, and let it not enter either our Bed or Study.

6. Of Drunkenness.

**D**runkennes is the Root and Mother of almost all other Vices, it stirs up Lust and Anger, making Men as lustful as Goats, and at the same time as fierce as Lions, Bears or Tygers. What will not Men do, when they are drunk ? break all Laws, make no difference between what is Just and Unjust, what is Sacred and Prophane. There is not a Tailor or a Cobler, when he is drunk, but will think himself as great a man as the Emperour of Rome, and will take as much upon him. Therefore if thou would'st be wise, take heed of drinking too much Wine ; for, according to the Proverb, *When Wine is in, Wit is out* ; and yet (as one saith) unless Wit were first out, Wine could never be in.



## 7. Of Covetousness.

**C**ovetousness is a Vice troublesome indeed to others, but most of all to him that labours under [*Lat* with] it. The Covetous Man, though he be never so rich, is never contented with that which he hath, but still and still and still desires more; he is always afraid that he shall want, and indeed he always does, for he enjoys not even that which he hath. He fills his Bags with Money, and in the mean while neglects either to cloath or feed himself as he ought. His great thirst of riches makes him not care, how he gets them, whilst he lives no man loves him, and when he dyes, no man laments him; nay, every man almost rejoyceth at his fall; and perhaps, a young prodigal Heir in a little while, spends all that Estate which he had spent so much time and labour in getting.

## Examples of Epistles.

## E P I S T. I.

\* Leonard \* Low, to † Thomas † Tallman,  
*sends greeting.*

[ \* Leonardus \* Brevius † Thomas † Procerus.

**I**T is a grief to me, dear Tom, to hear that you are leaving the School, and that for no other reason, but that you out-size the other boys, they will, I warrant you, when you come at *Cambridge*, take measure of your Legs, and according to the length of them, set a value upon you. Believe me Tom, thou wilt not find the matter much mended by changing the Soil; long fellows without learning will be laughed at by the little Boys that have it, wheresoever they are, or whethersoever they go. Stay here if thou



thou beest wise, till thou art as Learned as thou art long; for where all things else agree, Tallness and Greatness of Body is a Disparagement to no Man. Farewell. *I wrote at Bury the day after the Kalends of July.*

## EPIST. II.

\* Samuel \* Slow to Quintus † Quick, sendeth greeting.

[\* Samuel \* Tardus, † Quintus † Acutus.

**I**F thou beest well my Quintus, it is well, (I thank God) I am well; well indeed in body, but not so well in mind, for it every day troubles me, that I cannot answer my Master so readily as you and others do; I study as hard as any of the Boys, and yet whensoever I come to repeat to my Master, every word sticks, and I can bring forth nothing in that time, that I ought. My Master is vexed, and thinks that I am idle, and so I am, when I think what a great deal of pains I take, and yet cannot please him: I often wish, that my Parents would take me from School, and set me to something that I am fitter for. Pardon me, that I thus trouble you with my Complaints; I know you can't help me, but yet 'tis some pleasure to me, to complain. Farewel. *Given the Kalends of May, 1683.*

## EPIST. III.

Quintus Quick to Samuel Slow, sendeth greeting.

**H**Onest Sam, I received your Letter two days after the date thereof, and when I had read it, it much troubled me to see you so much discouraged with the thoughts of your slowness, what though you cannot answer so readily as other Boys? Our Master indeed drives on a pace, and would fain get at the end of his work, as well as we,

and therefore must needs be pleased with those Boy<sup>s</sup> that least stop him, but he does not cease to encourage those also that he seeth to be diligent, as well knowing that the wise Men are usually made out of the slow, and that quickness oft times exposeth men to rashness and folly ; therefore take courage my dear Sam, and go on with those studies which thou hast not unhappily begun ; if both of us live so long, I hope one day to see thee either a Judge or a Bishop. Farewel. *I wrote this at Bury, the Ides of July.*

## EPIST. IV.

\* Charles Keep close to Thomas † Talk all  
sendeth greeting.

[ \* Carolus Clausius † Omniloquus. ]

**T**Is no pleasant News, my dear Tom that I hear of you ; 'tis commonly said, that you are so much given to tell abroad presently all that you hear, that every body almost avoids your Company ; and believe me, if you continue to do thus, you will have but a few Friends. It were better a great deal to be reading good Books, than to be always tatling and telling News : Seldom any Man repented that he kept silence, but a tatling and a prating Tongue hath destroyed many a Man. I could tell thee many a Story to this purpose, out of the Books we learn at School, but I had rather thou would'st read them thy self ; for the reading of them, at least for that time, will keep thee from prating. Farewel. *Given at Bury the 30th of July, A. D. 1683.*

EPIST.

EPIST. V.

\* Stephen \* Still to William † Wrangle  
sendeth greeting.

[\* Stephanus \* Tranquillus. † Litigantius.]

**Y**esterday we had leave to play, and then every Boy, as he thought fit, betook himself to that kind of sport, which he liked best. I and two more had a mind to bowl, but we wanted one to make up the number ; for we would have play'd two against two. I propounded to the rest, that we might send for thee, my dear *Will*, but they both cry'd out against it ; and when I asked the reason, they said, that thou never playest, but thou quarrellest and contendest, as if all thy Patrimony lay at stake, when perhaps at the most, thou couldst lose but one single Penny. To play with thee, they say, is to go to war. Learn, my dear *Will*, to be more moderate, and be content sometimes to lose thy Money, otherwise thou wilt lose all thy Friends, and among the rest,

Written at London,  
the 8th. of the Ides,  
of Aug. 1. 1683.

Thine hitherto,

Stephen Still.

EPIST. VI.

\* David \* Drink-little, to Samuel † Soop-all.

[\* David Sorbillus, † Crumbibax.]

**I** Have often considered the Folly of those Men, my dear *David*, that never think themselves well but when they are among their boon Companions celebrating the Feast of *Bacchus* ; there they guzzle and drink, till they know neither what they say nor do : If thou hast a mind, my dear *Soop-all*, perfectly to become a Beast, thou mayest still frequent such

## *Examples of Epistles.*

pany. I know 'tis usually said, That in Wine  
ere is Truth; but there is also Madness, and Lust,  
and Rage, and every evil thing; therefore, good  
Mr. *Soop-all*, if you will be wise, *soop* little, and avoid  
*Drunkenness*, as you would a mad Dog, or a Scorpion.  
Farewel. But this you cannot do, unless you ab-  
stain from Wine, and be sober. *Given the Fifth of*  
*the Ides of August, 1683. at Bury.*

### EPIST. VII.

\* Benjamin \* Bungler to .: George  
.: Good-at-all.

[\**Benjaminus* \**Imperitus* .: *Georgius* .: *Quodlibeticus*.]

**A**Bout a Week ago, my dear *George*, I was brought  
by my Father to *Bury-School*, and I had not  
been there above a week, but I was set to make Ver-  
ses; a thing that I am neither fitted for by Nature,  
nor was ever yet accustomed unto. My Master may  
as well bid me raise a Spirit, as make a Verse; for I  
think I can as soon do the one as the other. I know  
there is nothing, my dear *George*, but thou canst do;  
I prithy, if thou canst, lend me some of thy Skill, or  
else tell me what I shall do, for at present I labour  
under an intolerable burthen; I had rather by half  
weigh out Plums to the Countryman, than thus be set  
every day to measure out Syllables, to I know not  
what purpose; for, of all things, I am confident I shall  
never be a Poet. Farewel. *Given at Bury the 5th. of*  
*the Ides of August.*

### EPIST. VIII.

George good-at-all, to Ben. Bungler,  
*sendeth greeting.*

**D**Ear *Ben*, I am sorry to hear, that you like not  
the place you are come to; for, to say the  
truth, I can see no great cause, why thou should'st  
mislike

mislike it. Thou complainest indeed, that thou art set to make Verses, which thou canst not do; it may be, the first, or second, or third time, thou began'st to attempt it, thou could'st not; but be of good courage, my dear *Ben*, by often trying, thou wilt learn: *Tully* I believe at first was a very indifferent Orator; nor were the Verses that *Ovid* first made, like those which we now read in his *Metamorphosis*. Time and oft-repeated Attempts, bring all things to Perfection; and if thou constantly does thy endeavour, to do that which is enjoyned thee, I do not doubt, but some good will come of it; and although perhaps thou shalt never become a good Poet, yet in the frequent attempts to make Verses, thou wilt learn to pronounce *Latin* words, according to the quantity of Syllables; and variety of Expression will be easier to thee, than otherwise it could have been: thou think'st otherwise perhaps; but 'tis true, my *Ben*, which is commonly said, It behoves a Learner to believe. Farewell. Given at Bury the Ides of August, 1683.

E P I S T. IX.

Thomas \* τὸν-*Seller*, to Henry  
† Hate-Greck, &c.

[*Thomas* \* τὸν-*Vendulus*. *Henricus* † *Miso-grecus*.]

**I**T hath been told me frequently by your School-fellows, my dear *Harry*, that you often say, if you can attain to the *Latin* Tongue, you do not much care for learning *Greck*. I am very heartily sorry to see thy Folly; when God made thee, it would have grieved thee much I believe, to have been made but half a Boy; and canst thou be contented of thine own choice to be but half a Scholar. The *Greek* Tongue was a long while famous before the *Latin*, and from thence, as some think, the *Latin* came; certain it

is that many Latin words have such affinity to the Greek, that it's hard to understand the true nature of the one without some knowledge of the other. Almost all the Proper names in the Latin Poets follow the Declension of the Greek tongue ; the very name of *Ovid's Metamorphosis*, and *Virgil's Aeneis*, no Man can understand, that understands not Greek ; all the Liberal Sciences, Grammar, Rhetorick, Logick, Musick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astrology, have their Names from the Greek Tongue ; and that, which the Latins wrote of them, they first borrowed from the Greek Authors, In short *Harry*, he that would only be a Latin Scholar is not much unlike him, that hates the brightness of the day, and loves to study only by Moon-light ; *ἡμέρας ἡμέρας* my dear *Harry*, and if thou knowest not what those words signifie, learn. Given at Bury the 15th of the Kalends of September, 1683.

## 12.

*Examples of Themes according to the Method usually prescribed.*

## I.

*Fide, sed cui vide.*

*Trust, but know whom.*

Pro. { Such is the nature of men, so deceitful are they for the most part, and so full of tricks, that it is not safe to trust every man.

Reas. { For he that does, there is no doubt but he will be deceived, and reap much Inconvenience thereby.

It

Conf. { It is a most easie thing to deceive him, and by this means to do him great injury, that is ready to trust any body, for foreseeing no danger, he arms himself against none.

Siml. { As the fish, that greedily, and without any fear swallows the bait, is easily taken; so is that man ensnared and brought oft times into great misery, that believes the fair Speeches of every Parasite.

Exa. { The silly Trojans, believing the feigned flight of the Grecians, let the great wooden Horse, which they had left, into the City, and from thence issued armed men, that presently spoiled it.

Test. { The Pipe plays sweetly, whilst the fowler deceives the bird, says the Poet.

Con. { Therefore if you be wise and would be safe, trust not every fair speaking man.

Theme 2.

Pacem te possimus omnes.

We all desire Peace.

Pro. { Peace is so fair and lovely a thing that all men that are not mad desire it.

Rea. { For every one that is wise, desires that which is profitable and convenient for him.

Con. { And sure nothing is more profitable and pleasant than Peace. For in the time of Peace all things flourish, the Husbandman sows the Earth, and after a little while reaps the fruits of his labours, every man sits safe, and undisturbed in his own house without any fear of the insolent and furious Souldier.



- Simi. { As a calm Sea is very desirable to the Mariner, so is Peace to every man that studies his own Profit, or Pleasure; for Peace in the Common-wealth is like Calmness in the Sea.
- Exa. { In the time of *Augustus Caesar* the *Romans* enjoy'd Peace, and then all Arts flourish'd, and the learned Men were many.
- Test. { Well said *Cicero*, I had set the most unjust Peace before the justest War.
- Con. { Therefore seeing Peace is so profitable, so pleasant to all Men, it is not without Reason desired of all Men.

### Examples of Themes in a more loose and free Method.

#### Theme I.

Fortes Fortuna juvat.

*Fortune helps the daring.*

**T**He words clink finely, and the Saying is most true, for no Man is so fortunate as the bold and daring; the arm of that Man strikes sure, whose breast is armed with fortitude; I like not the *Parthians* that fight fleeing, give me the Man that always presses forward upon his Enemies; and will sooner die than turn his Back; that despises danger, and whilst he fights, thinks of nothing but Victory; by this means *Alexander* conquered all the World that he knew, and groan'd that he could find it no bigger. Tell me, do you think the *Romans* had ever been so fortunate, if they had not been also bold and daring, or that the *Grecians* had ever conquered *Troy*, if they had been afraid of the threats of *Hector*. That man must never hope to bring rich Merchandise.



size from the Indies, that is afraid to put to Sea :  
Hercules in the Fable would not help the lazy Car-  
ter ; nor will Fortune the Coward, but the bold and  
courageous she ever helped and will still always help.

---

Theme 2.

Pecunia obediunt omnia.

*All things obey Money.*

**I**T is a strange thing, and perhaps that which  
ought not to be, but yet 'tis that which we eve-  
ry day see, that nothing does more in humane affairs,  
than Money, Virtue indeed is praised, and great  
things are spoken of Honour, but without Money  
they are but Names of little signification and of less  
value, Who is honoured but the rich Man ? Or is  
any thought to be virtuous besides him ? Well said  
the Poet,

*Fame, Honour, Virtue, all things that are gay,  
In Heav'n or Earth, proud riches do obey ;  
Which whosoe'r has got needs never fear  
But he is learn'd, and wise, and just, and whosoe'r  
He pleases.*

Such is the power of Money, that it gives Wisdom  
to the foolish, learning to the rude and ignorant,  
quickness to the dull and heavy, strength to the  
weak, Parentage to the base and ignoble, memory  
to the forgetful, fortitude to the Coward ; Virtue  
and Goodness to the vicious and debauch'd, and  
Beauty to the ugly and deformed, how many times  
have we heard a rich Man praised for the Vir-  
tues that were never in him ? And how often have  
we seen an ugly, flat-nosed, short, crooked, raven-  
y Girl, only because she had a good Portion, to have  
more Gallants attending her, than ever followed

*Hic*

*Helene or Penelope ?* So true is the Saying which is above-mentioned, namely, *All things obey Money.*

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*Theme 3.*

*Fessum quies plurimum juvat.*

*Rest doth much delight the wearied Man.*

**R**est indeed is very pleasant and delightful, but only to the labouring and wearied Man. The slothful and lazy, as he has no title to it ; so he has no Pleasure in it, Rest to him is like meat to the full, or Wine to him that is already drunk with it, more apt to create Loathing than Pleasure. For Fulness takes away the Pleasure of every thing, and therefore also of Rest, Labour is it self good and profitable, but for this reason also to be loved, because it makes Rest so pleasant ; might I have the liberty of choosing what kind of life I would have, I would choose the life of the laborious and busie Man, rather than the life of him whose so great Estate gives him the liberty of doing nothing ; for while the one is always delighted, sometimes with his Business, and when he is weary of that, with his leisure and rest ; the other knowing not the Pleasure of Business, and being glutted with rest, lives idle to himself, and unprofitably to his Neighbours ; Rest to him is no rest, yea, rather 'tis tediousness and labour, but the laborious and busie Man it does very much delight.

## 13. English for Adonick Verses.

Leave out in the Latin what is writ in a different Character.

## I.

1. **L**ove holy Men,
2. Drive away prophane Men,
3. Love kind Men.
4. Drive away proud Men.

## II.

1. Seek out a Companion,
2. Who being kind to you,
3. Who being faithful to you,
4. Perswades and does,
5. Always honest things.

## III.

1. Give me a Plum.
2. Give me an Apple.
3. Give me a Pear.
4. Answ. Give you a Rod.

## IV.

1. A Rod will hurt.
2. A Rod will teach.
3. No less than,
4. The Master himself.

## V.

Of an Ague.

1. Wicked Ague,
2. What shall I say to thee?
3. Thou makest me cold,
4. And givest me heat.
5. Now you will leave me,
6. And by a wonderful turn.

7. Now *you* will come again to me.
8. The sad Grievance.
9. *You* are of Boys.
10. And the reproach
11. *You* are of Physicians.

## VI.

*Of a Hare.*

- 1 So ho ! a huge hare
- 2 Lies in that
- 3 Thick grass.
- 4 The brightness of her Eye
- 5 Discovers her.
- 6 If so be she rises,
- 7 Your self shall see,
- 8 With how strong a foot
- 9 She can run.
- 10 { Alas ! none of those
- 11 { Dogs
- 12 { Which follow behind
- 13 { Thee in a Troop,
- 14 Can touch her.
- 15 Bold greedy,
- 16 Stout Whisker,
- 17 With a gaping Mouth,
- 18 And a tired foot,
- 19 Alas ! far from her
- 20 Being left behind,
- 21 When they shall not be able,
- 22 Any more her
- 23 To see with their Eyes,
- 24 Rejoyce to seek,
- 25 With a good scenting Nostrit,
- 26 What places she passes over.
- 27 But she runneth,
- 28 Through thick places,
- 29 Black with briers,
- 30 Beset with bushes.

- 31 Through places plain,
- 32 Rough and smooth,
- 33 Wet and dry,
- 34 Flourishing and foul,
- 35 Covered with Grass,
- 36 And covered with no Grass,
- 37 Worn and wayless,
- 38 In which there is many a way,
- 39 In which there is none
- 40 This crafty beast,
- 41 Directs, I say,
- 42 By the places named,
- 43 Her legs and steps,
- 44 And by the same
- 45 Oft runs back again :
- 46 And in a thousand ways,
- 47 And a thousand manners,
- 48 Seeketh to deceive,
- 49 The Pack of Rogues,
- 50 Who seek to tear
- 51 { her Bowels.
- 52 And in the same
- 53 To thrust their Snows.

---

*Of the Squirrel.*

**S**Ee the Squirrel  
 with how sure a foot  
 and light leg  
 in the highest top  
 of a tall tree ;  
 she quickly leaps hither,  
 and leaps thither,  
 from that Twig  
 to that Twig,

and when the Boys  
*with* an open mouth,  
 a hollowing mouth,  
 making a noise  
 that she *may* fall from thence,  
 and *that* the beast a prey  
 may be to them do hope.

Then the beast *with* wonderful  
 nimbleness,

her self doth move, and  
 with her fast holding Claw

the Twig being laid hold on,

holds up her self

and whips her self

again on high.

Little Squirrel,

Pretty Squirrel,

use that

joyful time

when all the wood

both bearing leaves

and bearing Fruit,

gives thee a House,

gives thee a Bed,

gives thee \* Meats,

\* *cœna.*

while time is to thee

to make *thy* Nest

take care to make it

† *licebit.*

and while you † may.

Marry a Wife

Marry to your self a fair one

and do not cease

to get sons to your self

Be an *Epicurus*

a Sardanapalus.

Play, eat, sleep,

fasc from every

force of darts.

and

and Boys  
and Dogs  
none of them

{ although *He* were  
{ another *Lyncæus*  
{ can see thee.

Little Squirrel

Pretty Squirrel

do thou covered in thy bay  
and covered without

by the help of the Wood

by the Power of Faunus

Play, eat, sleep,

be an *Epicurus*

a *Sardanapalus*

while the Summer permits

the leaf-bearing Summer,

the fruit-bearing Summer;

After that time

there is no pleasure.

Horrid Winter,

could Winter,

rough Winter,

{ strips the leaf

{ from every Twig

{ of a high Tree,

And instead of the leaf,

Snow and Ice

cover all things

then to thee no

covered places are,

If you once abroad

creep from your den.

Will spy thee

Every Enemy

And the Boys thee

\* Company \* having made up a Company  
being made. with loud Hollowings,

And

and thrown  
Hedge-stakes driven  
will affright.  
Then no way  
is safe to use.

*The words  
are ming-  
led for two  
Verses.*

{ where by thou shalt avoid  
the abusive enemy ;  
and when you shall think  
as you were wont,  
with a fast-holding claw  
in any twig,  
to fasten your steps  
you slip from thence,  
And being fallen upon  
the ground

{ become the prey  
and sport of the Boys.

O Squirrel, live,  
play and skip,  
and crack nuts  
while Summer permits ;  
after that time,  
There is no pleasure.

*English for Hexameter and Pentameter  
Verses.*

I.

*Of a Dog.*

1. **A** Dog by the traile, finds but a Hare in the Fields,
2. And when he cannot with his Eyes, he loves to follow her by the Scent.

II.

*Of the Cat.*

1. The cruel Cat will watch at the Mouse's hole,
2. That



*Examples of Verses.*

III

2. That when she goes out, she may catch her.

III.

*Of the Mouse.*

1. The wary Mouse fears the watchful Cat as her Enemy,
2. Nor dares she the Cat being seen, move a step.

IV.

*Of a Horse.*

1. The Horse carries a Saddle upon his Back, and bears a Bridle in his Mouth.
2. And the Horse-man sitting upon the Saddle, Governs the Bridle.

V.

*Of a Cock.*

1. A Cock is an Enemy to a Cock, and as soon as they shall see,
2. One another [*lat. themselves*] they presently will rush into great and cruel Battels.

VI.

*Of an Ass.*

1. The Ass is-patient to bear burdens on his Back,
2. Slow in Wit, and slow in Foot.
3. However adorned, if he desires to be King of the wild Beasts,
4. His Ears will not suffer him to be a Lion.

VII.

*Of an Ox.*

1. An Ox yoked to his Companion draws the huge burden of the Plough,
2. Slow

2. Slow, unless he shall be quickened by the goads.

## VIII.

*Of the Husbandman.*

1. The dirty and hard Husbandman gives seed to the Earth.
2. After a few Months he hath the reward of Harvest.

## IX.

*Of the Meadows.*

1. The Meadows bring forth Flowers and Grass, in the time of the Spring.
2. Then it delights Boys very much to see the Meadows.

## X.

*Of a Hawk.*

1. A Hawk is hungry, whilst she strives to catch her prey.
2. Being full, she ceases to love to follow the Partridge.
3. She executes her own desire, not the Art of the Falconer.
4. Whilst with open wings she seeks to destroy the birds.
5. It is not her Masters, but her own supper which by often flying,
6. With beak, and talon stretched out for that purpose, she desires to get.

## XI.

*The Master to his little Scholar.*

1. If being so often taught you can teach your self,
2. By your own skill to utter words in lawful Measures.
3. You

3. You shall be dear to me, to the Muses, and dear to Apollo.

4. And among your Companions you shall be another Orpheus.

**H**ere follow three several Indexes of the words that are contained in this little Book, and the Latin for them. The first of those that are first, namely, those that are in the Examples of the three Concords, apart, and together, set before those which are fitted to the Rules of the Grammar.

The next is, of those which are so fitted, and also of those which are used in the following Exercises; where you have R to signify Rule, E to signify Example, Ex. Exercise, Ep. Epistle, and Th. Theme.

The third is of the words which must be used in the *Adonick* and *Hexameter* verses, which follow at the end of the Book, where also the Scholar is directed by Letters and Figures, to what place they are fitted. I have thought good to set down the particular place of every single word, that if the Scholar finds it there, he may be sure he has the right and proper Latin word for it, if the same word be found in any other place in a different signification, or there be some words to be met with in the Book which are to be found in none of these Indexes, the young Scholar must seek for assistance else where, I am at present sufficiently tired with doing thus much.

A G.

To agree together

convenio 4

A L.

Alike

— Similis, par  
Also

Also	_____	_____	etiam
Always	_____	_____	semper
	A P		
an Apple	_____	_____	malum.
	A S		
As	_____	_____	ut
an Ash	_____	_____	fraxinus 2
an Asp-tree	_____	_____	populus tremula
an Ass	_____	_____	asinus 2
As well as	_____	_____	aque ac. perinde ac
	B A		
Bad	_____	_____	malus
To be baked	_____	_____	pistor 3
A Baker	_____	_____	pistor 3
to Bark	_____	_____	latro 1
Barren	_____	_____	sterilis
a Bat	_____	_____	vespertilio 3
	B E		
to Bear	_____	_____	fero
To be Beaten	_____	_____	vapula 1
Beauty	_____	_____	pulchritudo 3
Because	_____	_____	quia
A Bed	_____	_____	lectus 2
A Bee	_____	_____	apes 3
Best	_____	_____	optimus
	B I		
To bid	_____	_____	jubeo 2
By Birth	_____	_____	natus
	B L		
Black	_____	_____	niger
A Black-bird	_____	_____	turdus
To Bleat	_____	_____	balo 1
Blessed	_____	_____	beatus 1
	B O		
A Body	_____	_____	corpus 3
A Book	_____	_____	liber 2
To be Born	_____	_____	nascor 3
Both	_____	_____	Et
			Both

Both	_____	ambo
a Boy	_____	puer 2
	B R	
To Bray	_____	rudo 3
Bread	_____	paxis 3
To Break	_____	frango 3
A Bridle	_____	frenum 2
To bring	_____	fero
to bring forth	_____	pario 3
A Brother	_____	frater 3
To be brought	_____	afferor
	B U	
A Burthen	_____	onus 3
But	_____	sed
To Buy	_____	emo 3
	C A	
A Calf	_____	vitulus 2
Cannot	_____	non possum
A Candle	_____	candela 1
Capable	_____	capax
To carry	_____	porto 1
To cast	_____	projicio 3
To Catch	_____	capto 1
	C E	
To Cease	_____	cesso 1
	C H	
Children	_____	liberi 2
	C I	
A City	_____	urbs 3
	C L	
Clear	_____	limpidus
Clownish	_____	agrestis, rusticus
	C O	
A Coat	_____	tunica 1
a Cock	_____	Gallus 2
A Colour	_____	color 3
To Command	_____	jubeo 2
To Come	_____	venio 3
		To

To Commend	<u>                    </u>	<i>laudo, 1</i>
To be Commended	<u>                    </u>	<i>laudor, 1</i>
To Consider	<u>                    </u>	<i>considero, 1</i>
Contrary	<u>                    </u>	<i>contrarius, 1</i>
Corn	<u>                    </u>	<i>seges 3</i>
A Cough	<u>                    </u>	<i>tussis 3</i>
The Countrey	<u>                    </u>	<i>rurs 3</i>
A Cow	<u>                    </u>	<i>vacca 1</i>
	<b>C R</b>	
Crafty	<u>                    </u>	<i>callidus, vaser</i>
A Crow	<u>                    </u>	<i>corvus 3</i>
	<b>D E</b>	
To Decay	<u>                    </u>	<i>labasco 3</i>
To deceive	<u>                    </u>	<i>decipio, fallo, 3</i>
Descended	<u>                    </u>	<i>prognatus</i>
To despise	<u>                    </u>	<i>contemno 3</i>
	<b>D I</b>	
A Disease	<u>                    </u>	<i>morbus 2</i>
	<b>D O</b>	
To do	<u>                    </u>	<i>ago 3</i>
A Dog	<u>                    </u>	<i>canis 3</i>
To do mischief	<u>                    </u>	<i>incommodo 1</i>
	<b>D R</b>	
Drink	<u>                    </u>	<i>potus 4</i>
To drive away	<u>                    </u>	<i>abigo 3</i>
To be driven	<u>                    </u>	<i>agor 3</i>
	<b>D U</b>	
A Dutchman	<u>                    </u>	<i>Batavus 2</i>
	<b>D Y</b>	
To Dye	<u>                    </u>	<i>morior 3</i>
	<b>E A</b>	
To Eat	<u>                    </u>	<i>edo 3</i>
	<b>E G</b>	
An Egg	<u>                    </u>	<i>ovum 2</i>
	<b>E H</b>	
The Eighth	<u>                    </u>	<i>Octavus</i>
	<b>E L</b>	
The Eleventh	<u>                    </u>	<i>undecimus</i>
		<i>An</i>

An Elm \_\_\_\_\_ ulmus, 2

E N

An English Man \_\_\_\_\_ Anglus, 2

To Envy \_\_\_\_\_ invidio, 2

E Q

Equally \_\_\_\_\_ aequē.

E V

Every day \_\_\_\_\_ quotidie.

Evil \_\_\_\_\_ malus.

E X

An Example \_\_\_\_\_ exemplum, 2

An Exception \_\_\_\_\_ exceptio, 3

F A

A Fair \_\_\_\_\_ nundinum.

To Fall \_\_\_\_\_ cado, 3

Fat \_\_\_\_\_ pinquis.

A Father \_\_\_\_\_ pater, 3

My Fathers man \_\_\_\_\_ servus patris.

F E

To Fear \_\_\_\_\_ timeo, 2

A Feather \_\_\_\_\_ pluma, 1

To Flee \_\_\_\_\_ sentio.

A Field \_\_\_\_\_ ager, 2

Fierce \_\_\_\_\_ ferox.

A Ferula \_\_\_\_\_ ferula.

Few \_\_\_\_\_ paucus.

F I

To fight \_\_\_\_\_ pugno, 1

Finely \_\_\_\_\_ suaviter

Fire \_\_\_\_\_ ignis.

First \_\_\_\_\_ primus.

F L

A Flea \_\_\_\_\_ pulex, 3

To Flee, \_\_\_\_\_ fugio, 3

A Flock \_\_\_\_\_ grex.

To Fly \_\_\_\_\_ volo, 1

F O

To Follow \_\_\_\_\_ sequor, 3

F To



To Forget	_____	_____	Obliviscor.
For the most part	_____	_____	plerumque.
Four	_____	_____	quatuor.
A Fox	_____	_____	vulpes 3

## F R

A French Man	_____	_____	Gallus 2
Fruit	_____	_____	fractus 4
Fruitful	_____	_____	fertilis.

## G A

A Gate	_____	_____	porta, janua, 1
--------	-------	-------	-----------------

## G E

George	_____	_____	Georgius.
--------	-------	-------	-----------

## G I

To be given	_____	_____	dor daris.
To give over	_____	_____	cesso studere.

## G L

To Glisten.	_____	_____	Splendeo, fulgeo, 3
-------------	-------	-------	---------------------

## G O

To go	_____	_____	eo, 4
To go out	_____	_____	exeo, 4
God	_____	_____	Dens, 2
Gold	_____	_____	aurum, 2
Good	_____	_____	bonus.
A good Scholar	_____	_____	puer bene doctus.
A Goose	_____	_____	anser, 3
To go out	_____	_____	exeo. 4

## G R

Grace	_____	_____	gratia, 1
Grass	_____	_____	gramen, 3
Great	_____	_____	magnus.
Green	_____	_____	immaturus.

## H A

Hail	_____	_____	grando.
A Hand	_____	_____	manus, 4
To Haunt	_____	_____	frequento, 1
Happy	_____	_____	felix.
Hard	_____	_____	difficilis.
Hard	_____	_____	durus.

Words in the three Concords. 149

A Mare	_____	_____	lepus.
Harry	_____	_____	Henricus.
Hated	_____	_____	exosus.
To have	_____	_____	habeo.

H

A Head	_____	_____	caput.
Heartily	_____	_____	strenue, avide.
Heavy	_____	_____	gravis.
A Hedge	_____	_____	sepes, 3
A Hen	_____	_____	gallina, 1

H I

To be hid	_____	_____	abscondor, 3
High	_____	_____	altus.

H O

To hollow	_____	_____	clamo, 1
A Horse	_____	_____	equus.
Hot	_____	_____	calidus.
An Hour	_____	_____	hora, 1
An House-keeper	_____	_____	materfamilias.

H U

A Hucster	_____	_____	propola, 1
An Humour	_____	_____	humor.
An Huntsman	_____	_____	venator, 1
To hurt	_____	_____	ludo.
A Husbandman	_____	_____	agricola, 1

I D

Idleness	_____	_____	secordia, atium.
----------	-------	-------	------------------

I O

John	_____	_____	Johannes.
------	-------	-------	-----------

I N

To inhabit	_____	_____	habito, 1
Ink	_____	_____	atramentum, 2
An Inkhorn	_____	_____	atramentarium, 2

I R

Iron	_____	_____	ferum, 2
------	-------	-------	----------

K I

Kind	_____	_____	humanus.
------	-------	-------	----------

A King

Rex.

K N

A Knife

culter, 2

L A

Land

terra, 1

Last

postremus.

To Lay

pario, 3

lazy

ignavus.

L E

Lead

plumbum.

A Leaf

folium, 2

Least

minimus.

Less

minor.

A Lesson

lectio, 3

Letters

litera, 1

L I

Light

levis.

To Live

vivo.

L O

a Loaf

panis.

Long

longus.

To look upon

inspicio, 3

Lost

amissus, perditus.

Love

amor, 3

to love

amo, 1

Low

humilis.

to low

mugio, 4

L U

Luke

Lucas, 1

L Y

To Lye

cumbo, 3

a Lyon

leo.

M A

to be made

instruor.

to make

reddo, facio.

to make light

reddo leve.

Man

homo, 3

a Man

vir, 2.

Many

*Words in the three Concord.* 121

Many	_____	_____	multus.
a Mare	_____	_____	equa, 1
a Master	_____	_____	praeceptor, 3
Matthew	_____	_____	Matheus, 2

M E

Meat	_____	_____	cibus, 2
Mellow	_____	_____	maturus,
Merry	_____	_____	bilaris.
Mettal	_____	_____	metallum.

M I

a Mind	_____	_____	mens, 3
to mind	_____	_____	cura, 1
Mine	_____	_____	meus.
Mischievous	_____	_____	infestus.
to miss	_____	_____	erro, 1

M O

More	_____	_____	praeterea.
in the Morning	_____	_____	matutinus.
to Morrow	_____	_____	cras.
Mortal	_____	_____	mortalis.
a Mother	_____	_____	mater.
a Mountain	_____	_____	mons.
a Mouse	_____	_____	mus.

N A

Nature	_____	_____	natura 1
--------	-------	-------	----------

N E

Never	_____	_____	nunquam.
the Night	_____	_____	nox, 3
a Nightingal	_____	_____	philomela, luscini, 1

N O

Noble	_____	_____	nobilis.
No man	_____	_____	nemo, 3.
Nothing	_____	_____	nil.
Now	_____	_____	nunc.

O B

to Obey	_____	_____	obsequor, 3
---------	-------	-------	-------------

O F

Often	_____	_____	sepe.
-------	-------	-------	-------

F 3

O K

	O K	
Ok	_____	robur, 3. quercus, 2, 4
	O L	
An old man	_____	senex, 3
	O N	
One	_____	unus.
One another	_____	sui invicem.
	O R	
An Orchard	_____	pomarium, 2
An Ornament	_____	ornamentum, 2
	O T	
The other	_____	alius, alter.
	O U	
To be out	_____	extingvor, 3
	O W	
An Owle	_____	bubo, 3. noctua, 1
	O X	
An Ox	_____	bos, 3
	P A	
Paper	_____	charta, 1
a Parer	_____	pyrum, 2
a Partridge	_____	perdix 3
	P E	
a Pen	_____	penna, 1
	P H	
a Pheasant	_____	phasianus, 2
	P L	
a Play	_____	fabula, 1
Play	_____	ludus, 2
to play	_____	ludo, 3
	P O	
Poor	_____	pauper, inops.
a Pound	_____	carcer, 3
	P R	
to be Praised	_____	laudor, 1
a Proverb	_____	proverbium, 2
	P U	
to be Purged out	_____	expurgor, 1

Q U

**Q U**  
 a Queen \_\_\_\_\_ regina, 1  
 Quietly \_\_\_\_\_ secure.

**R A**  
 a Rat \_\_\_\_\_ forex, 3  
 to raise \_\_\_\_\_ excito, 1

**R E**  
 to be read \_\_\_\_\_ legor, 3  
 to refresh \_\_\_\_\_ reficio, 3  
 to remember \_\_\_\_\_ recordor, 1  
 to be renewed \_\_\_\_\_ renovo, 1  
 to be rent \_\_\_\_\_ laceror, 1  
 to repeat \_\_\_\_\_ repeto.  
 Rest \_\_\_\_\_ quies, 3  
 to return \_\_\_\_\_ redeo, 4

**R I**  
 Rich \_\_\_\_\_ dives, locuplet.  
 Richest \_\_\_\_\_ ditissimus.  
 to ride \_\_\_\_\_ equito, 1  
 a Rider \_\_\_\_\_ eques, 3

**R O**  
 to roar \_\_\_\_\_ rugio, 4  
 to rob \_\_\_\_\_ spolio, 1  
 Robbing \_\_\_\_\_ spolians.  
 Robin \_\_\_\_\_ Robertus.  
 a Rod \_\_\_\_\_ virga, 1  
 a Rose \_\_\_\_\_ rosa, 1  
 Rotten \_\_\_\_\_ putridus.

**R U**  
 a Rule \_\_\_\_\_ regula, 1  
 to run \_\_\_\_\_ curro, 3  
 to run away \_\_\_\_\_ fugio, 3  
 Rust \_\_\_\_\_ rubigo, 3

**S A**  
 a Saddle \_\_\_\_\_ ephippia pl. orum 2.  
 to say \_\_\_\_\_ dico, 3

**S C**  
 a Scholar \_\_\_\_\_ discipulus, 2

a School	_____	_____	schola, 1
a Scot	_____	_____	Scotus, 2
S E			
Seed	_____	_____	semen, 3
Seldom	_____	_____	raro.
to Sell	_____	_____	vendo, 3
to send forth	_____	_____	emitto, 3
to be sent	_____	_____	mitto, 3
S H			
a Shadow	_____	_____	umbra, 1
Sharp	_____	_____	acutus.
a Sheep	_____	_____	ovis, 3
a Shepherd	_____	_____	pastor. 3
Short	_____	_____	brevis.
S I			
to be sick	_____	_____	agrotat, 1
Silly	_____	_____	ineptus, vecors.
to sing	_____	_____	orno, 3
a Sister	_____	_____	soror, 3
Six	_____	_____	sex.
S L			
to sleep	_____	_____	dormio, 4
Sloth	_____	_____	ignavia, 1
Sluggish	_____	_____	piger.
S M			
to be smitten	_____	_____	vapulo, 1
S N			
to snore	_____	_____	sperto, 3
Snow	_____	_____	nix, 3
S O			
Sometimes	_____	_____	aliquando.
So much	_____	_____	tantum.
Soon	_____	_____	cito.
to be sown	_____	_____	sero, 3
S P			
a Spaniard	_____	_____	Hispanus, 2
Spiteful	_____	_____	malevolus.
a Spring	_____	_____	fons, 3-
			the

# Words of the three Concords.

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the Spring-time

tempus vernum.

S T

To stay

maneo; 2

to sting

pungo; 3

Steel

chalybs; 3

a Stock

gens; 3

Strong

fortis.

to study

studeo; 2

to stumble

titubo; 1

S U

to suffice

sufficio; 3

Sufficiently

satis.

S W

a Swan

cygnus; 2

Sweetly

suaviter.

Swiftest

celerimus.

T A

to be taken

capior,prehendor.

to talk together

colloquor; 3

Tall

proceres.

to be taught

doceor; 2

T E

to teach

doceo; 2

to tell

moneo; 2

T H

Than

quam

a Thief

fur; 3

Thine

tuus.

Three

tres.

to throw

excutio; 3

T I

Tide

astus; 4

Till

donec.

Time

tempus; 3

to be tired

lassor.

Tired

lassatus, defessus.

T O

To day

hodie.

F 5

Tog-



Together	_____	_____	simul.
Tom	_____	_____	Thomas 1
	T R		
a Tree	_____	_____	arbor, 3
	V A		
a Valley	_____	_____	vallis, 3
	V E		
Very	_____	_____	valde.
	U N		
Uncombed	_____	_____	impexus, incomptus.
the Understanding	_____	_____	animus, 2
Unlearned	_____	_____	indoctus.
Unseasonably	_____	_____	intempestive.
Unwashed	_____	_____	lotus.
	W A		
a Walnut-tree	_____	_____	juglans, 3
Wanton	_____	_____	lascivus.
Water	_____	_____	aqua.
	W E		
Weight	_____	_____	pondus, 3
Well	_____	_____	bene.
to be well	_____	_____	valeo, 2
	W H		
Where	_____	_____	ubi.
to whine	_____	_____	gannio, 4
White	_____	_____	albus.
Who	_____	_____	quis.
Whole	_____	_____	totus.
	W I		
a Wife	_____	_____	uxor, 3
Winter	_____	_____	hyems.
Wise	_____	_____	sapiens.
to be wise	_____	_____	sapio, 3
to wither	_____	_____	aresco.
Without question	_____	_____	sine dubio.
	W O		
a Wolf	_____	_____	lupus. 2
a Woman	_____	_____	mulier, 3
			to

# An Index of the Words under, &c. 127

to be wont	_____	soleo, 2
a Wood	_____	silva, 1
a Wood-cock	_____	gallinago, 3
a Work	_____	opus, 3
the World	_____	mundus, 2

## Y E

Yellow	_____	flavus.
Yesterday	_____	heri.

# An Index of the Words under the Grammar Rules, &c.

## A B

Able to bear, R 192 e 1	_____	ferax.
Above, R 228 e 2	_____	plus.
to be above, R 152 e 1	_____	supero, 1
to abound, R 145 e 1	_____	abundo, 1
Abour, R 56 e 2	_____	in circuitu.
Abroad, R 230 e 2	_____	sub dio.
to be absent, 134 e 2	_____	absum.
to abstain, Ep 6	_____	abstineo, 2
Abundance, R 23 e 6	_____	copia, 1

## A C

Acceptable, R 49 e 1	_____	gratus, a, am.
to Accompany, R 22 e 3	_____	comitar, 1
According to, R 21 e 1	_____	ad.
to account, R 20 e 4	_____	existimo, 1
to accuse, R 11 e 4	_____	accuso, 2
to be accused, R 43 e 2	_____	accusor, 1
to be accustomed unto, Ep 7	_____	exerceor 2 in ea.
Achilles, R 214 e 2	_____	Achilles, is, 3
to acknowledge, R 77 e 2	_____	agnosco, 3
to acquaint, 145 e 5	_____	participio, 1
Acquainted, R 35 e 1	_____	consciens, gnarus.
an Acron, Ex 3	_____	glans, dis, 3
Action, R 47 e 1	_____	Actio

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an Actor on a Stage, r 252 c 2	_____	<i>hypocrita</i> , 1
an Action, r 119 c 1	_____	<i>gestum</i> , 1
<b>A D</b>		
Adam, r 40 c 2	_____	<i>Adamus</i> 2
to be added, r 107 c 1	_____	<i>accedo</i> 3
to admire, r 22 c 3	_____	<i>miror</i> 1
Admonished, r 205 c 4	_____	<i>monitus</i> , a, um.
an Admonition, r 85 c 1	_____	<i>monitum</i> 2
Adonis, r 28 c 1	_____	<i>Adonis</i> , idis.
to adorn, cx 4	_____	<i>orno</i> , as, i
Advantage, r 81 c 1	_____	<i>commodum</i> 2
Advice, r 23 c 3	_____	<i>admonitio</i> 3
to advise, r 303 c 5	_____	<i>moneo</i> 2
to advise with, r 100 c 8	_____	<i>consulo</i> .
to be advised, r 100 c 9	_____	<i>animo in</i> _____
Adultery, r 279 c 2	_____	<i>adulterium</i> 2
<b>A E</b>		
Ægypt, r 53 c 1	_____	<i>Ægyptus</i> 2
the Æneis, ep 8	_____	<i>Æneis</i> , idos, 3
an Æthiopian, 54 c 1	_____	<i>Æthiops</i> .
<b>A F</b>		
an Affair, r 191 c 2	_____	<i>res</i> 5
to afford, r 278 c 3	_____	<i>præbeo</i> 2.
Africa, r, 192 c 3	_____	<i>Africa</i> 1
to affright, r 173 c 1	_____	<i>terreo</i> 2
to be afraid, r 18 c 3	_____	<i>metuo</i> 3
Afterwards, r 22 c 4	_____	<i>postea</i> .
<b>A G</b>		
Age, r 152 c 1	_____	<i>ætas</i> 3
to agree, r 170 c 4	_____	<i>convenio</i> 4
<b>A I</b>		
the Air, r 222 c 1	_____	<i>cælum</i> 2
<b>A L</b>		
Alike, r 213 c 1	_____	<i>similis</i> .
Alive, r 28 c 2	_____	<i>vivus</i> .
All, r 16 c 3	_____	<i>omnis</i> .
Almost, r 18 c 2	_____	<i>ferè</i> .
Alone,	_____	<i>erectus</i> .
		Alpes,

Alpes, r 189 c 4	_____	alpes pl. 3
Already, r 184 c 1	_____	jam
Also, r 100 c 8	_____	etiam
Altogether, r 68 c 5	_____	omnino
Always, r 1 c 5	_____	omnibus horis

A M

Ambition, r 53 c 4	_____	ambitio 3
to do Amis, r 285 c 1	_____	pecco 1
to be Amongst, r 123 c 1	_____	intersum

A N

an Ancestor, r 65 c 1	_____	avus 2
an Angel, r 31 c 1	_____	Angelus 2
to Anger, r 4 c 1	_____	irrito 1
Anger, Ex 6	_____	iracundia 1
to be Angry, r 29 c 5	_____	irascor 3
Another, r 60 c 2	_____	alius
to Answer, r 325 c 2	_____	respondeo 2
the Antipodes, r 267 c 1	_____	Antipodes pl. 3
an Anvil, r 279 c 1	_____	incus, udis 3
Any, r 77 c 2	_____	quisquam

A P

Apace, Ep 3	_____	sedulo
to Appear, r 252 c 2	_____	appareo 2
an Apple, r 132 c 3	_____	malum 2
an Approach, 263 c 1	_____	reditus 4
an Apron, r 209 c 1	_____	subcinctum 2

A R

an Archbishop, r 309 c 1	_____	Archiepiscopus 2
Arcturus, r 19 c 2	_____	Arcturus 2
an Argument, r 128 c 1	_____	argumentum 2
to Arise, r 179 c 2	_____	orior 3
Aristophanes, r 304 c 5	_____	Aristophanes 3
Arithmetick, Ep 9	_____	Arithmetica 1
to Arm, Th 1. —	_____	munio 4
Armed, r 221 c 1	_____	armatus
an Army, r 146 c 2	_____	exercitus 4
an Arrow, r 57 c 1	_____	calamus 2
an Art, r 211 c 4	_____	ars 3
		Arthur

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Arthur, R 104 c 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Arthurus 2

## A S

As, R 53 c 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ut

an Ass, \_\_\_\_\_ Maxinus 2

to Ask, R 100 c 7 \_\_\_\_\_ rogo 1

As many, R 184 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ eundem

an Asp, \_\_\_\_\_ populus tremula

an Ass, \_\_\_\_\_ asinus 2

Astrology, Ep 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Astrologia 1

## A T

Athens, R 9 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Athenae 1

an Attempt, Ep \_\_\_\_\_ conatus 1

to Attempt, Ep \_\_\_\_\_ tento 1

Attending, Th 4 \_\_\_\_\_ sequens

## A U

an Author R 153 c 7 \_\_\_\_\_ auctor 3

Authority, R 309 c 2 \_\_\_\_\_ auctoritas 3

Autumn, Ex 3 \_\_\_\_\_ autumnus 3

## A W

to Awake, R 289 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ expergesco 3

to be Awaked, R 18 c 4 \_\_\_\_\_ expergesio

to be Aware of, R 20 c 4 \_\_\_\_\_ puto 1

## B A

a Back, R 47 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ tergum 2

Bad, R 158 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ malis

to be Baked, \_\_\_\_\_ pinfor 3

a Baker, \_\_\_\_\_ pistor 3

Bald Ex 1 \_\_\_\_\_ nudus

a Ball \_\_\_\_\_ pila 1

to be Banished, R 162 c 5 \_\_\_\_\_ exulo

a Bank R 253 c 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ripa 1

a Barber R 237 c 7 \_\_\_\_\_ tonsor 3

a Bare R 214 c 2 \_\_\_\_\_ nudus 2

Barking, R 1 c 8 \_\_\_\_\_ latrans

a Barn, Ex 3 \_\_\_\_\_ horreum 2

Barren R 59 c 2 \_\_\_\_\_ inanis

Base, R 15 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ turpis

a Bat, \_\_\_\_\_ vespertilio 3

a Battel, r 147 e 5 ————— *prolium*

B E

to Be, r 24 e 4 i. r. to be had ————— *habendus* 2

to Be about, r 147 e 10 ————— *sum auctus*

a Beagle, r 22 e 5 ————— *caniculus adorifegans* 2

able to Bear, r 36 e 3 ————— *aptus ferre*

a Beard, r 296 e 4 ————— *barba* 1

Beardless, r 84 e 2 ————— *imberbis*

to bear one Company, r 225 e 5 ————— *versor cum* 1

a Beast, r 296 e 6 ————— *pecus, uol* 2

to Beat, r 153 e 3 ————— *vincio* 3

to beat the Field, r 177 e 2 ————— *insiro* 1 *agras*

to be Beaten, r 2 e 4 ————— *vapulo* 1

Beauty, r 32 e 1 ————— *forma* 1

Beautiful, r 12 e 2 ————— *putcher*

Because, r 29 e 5 ————— *quoniam*

to Become, EX 3 ————— *fit*

a Bed, r 191 e 1 ————— *lectus* 2

a Bee, ————— *apis* 3

a Beetle, r 321 e 1 ————— *puar, r* 3

Before, r 27 e 2 ————— *ante*

Beforehand, r 315 e 1 ————— *ante*

to Beg, r 383 e 3 ————— *mendico* 1

to Begin, r 311 e 3 ————— *incipio* 3

to be Begotten, r 9 e 2 ————— *genitus*

to be Begun, r 147 e 10 ————— *incipior* 3

to Believe, r 8 e 2 ————— *credo* 3

a Belly, 145 e 3 ————— *venter* 3

Ben. Ep 8 ————— *Benjaminus* 2

the Best, r 24 e 3 ————— *optimus*

to Bestow, r 100 e 2 ————— *imperio* 4

to Betake, r 153 e 6 ————— *recipio* 3

Betimes, r 10 e 1 ————— *dilucula*

Better, r 23 e 1 ————— *melior*

Beyond, r e 2 ————— *trans*

B I

Bias, r 15 e 2 ————— *Bias, anlis* 3

to Bld, r 239 e 1 ————— *jubeo* 2

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to Bid farewell, r 186 e 1	_____	_____	valédico 3
Big, r 46 e 1	_____	_____	largus
a Bill, r 175 e 4	_____	_____	catalogus 2
a Bird, r 12 e 2	_____	_____	avis 3
a Bishop, r 190 e 4	_____	_____	Episcopus 2
a Bitch, r 1 e 7	_____	_____	canis f. 3
to Bite, r 1 e 8	_____	_____	mordeo 2

B L

a Blab, r 236 e 2	_____	_____	futilis 3
Black, r 74 e 1	_____	_____	niger
Blackbird, r 297 e 2	_____	_____	tyrdus 2
to be Blamed, r 11 e 3	_____	_____	culpor 1
a Blast,	_____	_____	flatus 4, flamen 3
to Bleat,	_____	_____	balo 1
to Bless, r 6 e 3	_____	_____	benedico 3
Blew, r 280 e 2	_____	_____	caeruleus
Blind, r 1 e 7	_____	_____	cæcus
a Block, r 321 e 1	_____	_____	lignum 4, truncus 2
a Blockhead, r 37 e 6	_____	_____	capito 3
a Blot, r 100 e 4	_____	_____	labes 3
Blood, r 273 e 1	_____	_____	sanguis 3
a Blow, r 23 e 3	_____	_____	verber 3
to be Blown, r 82 e 4	_____	_____	floro 2
to Blunder r 161 e 1	_____	_____	titubo 1

B O

a Boar, r 136 e 1	_____	_____	aper 2
a Board, r 150 e 1	_____	_____	asser 3
to Boast, r 272 e 3	_____	_____	glorior 1
Bold, r 16 e 1	_____	_____	audax
a Body, r 154 e 1	_____	_____	corpus 3
a Bondage, r 130 e 1	_____	_____	servitus 3
a Book, r 1 e 3	_____	_____	liber 2
Boon, Ep 6	_____	_____	bilaris
a pair of Boots, r 33 e 1	_____	_____	ocrex pl. 1
a Borderer, r 52 e 3	_____	_____	finitimus 2
Born, r 40 e 2	_____	_____	natus
to Borrow, Ep 9	_____	_____	mutuo 1
Both, r 11 e 5	_____	_____	ambo
			to

3	to Bowl, Ep 5	—	globis certo, globos mitto
3	to be Bound, r 1 e 3	—	compingor
2	a Boy, r 1 e 4	—	puer
3		B R	
2	the Brain r 237 e 4	—	cerebrum 2
3	of Brass, r 67 e 1	—	aeneus
2	Brave, r 4 e 1	—	pulcher
3	Bravery, r 119 e 1	—	nobilitas 3
3	Bread, r 89 e 1	—	panus 3
3	to Break, Ex 6	—	violo 1
2	to Break up, r 31 e 3	—	relinquo scholam
1	the Breast, r 268 e 2	—	pectus 3
3	a Bribe, r 175 e 4	—	donum 2
1	a Bridle, r 28 e 3	—	frænum 2
3	to Bring up, r 22 e 5	—	acatulo nutrio
3	to Bring forth, r 1 e 7	—	pario 3
3	to Bring to perfection, Ep 8	—	duco ad perfectionem
2	to Bring up, r 69 e 1	—	nutrio 4
3	Britain, r 37 e 10	—	Britannia 1
3	Broad, r 56 e 1	—	latus
3	to be Broken, r 1 e 3	—	frangor
3	to be Brought, r 150 e 1	—	afferor
2	to be Brought up, r 22 e 5	—	acatulo nutrior
1	a Brother, r 8 e 1	—	frater
		B U	
2	to Build, r 69 e 1	—	edifico 1
3	a Bull, r 136 e 1	—	taurus 2
1	a Burthen, r 28 e 1	—	onus 3
3	to Burn, r 5 e 1	—	comburo 3
3	a Burrow, r 69 e 3	—	antrum 2
3	Bury, r 31 e 1	—	Buria, or Villa Faustina
2	of Bury, r 27 e 2	—	Buriensis
3	a Bush, r 124 e 1	—	rubus 2
1	Busie, r 296	—	agilis, inquietus
2	Busie, r 2 e 3	—	occupatus
3	Business, r 20 e 3	—	opus 3
1	But, r 3 e 2	—	sed
2	to Buy, r 140 e 1	—	emo 3
0			a Buy-



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a Buyer, r 142 e 1	_____	implor 3
C A		
Cadmus, r 35 e 4	_____	Cadmus 2
Cæsar, r 146 e 1	_____	Cæsar 3
a Calamity, r 299 e 2	_____	calamitas 3
Caligula, r 185 e 2	_____	Caligula
to be Called, r 19 e 2	_____	appellor 1
Calm, Th 2	_____	tranquillus
Calmness, Th. 2	_____	tranquillitas 3
Cambridge, r 8. e 2	_____	Cantabrigia 2
a Camp, r 39 e 1	_____	castra pl. 2
a Candle, r 325 e 7	_____	lucerna 1
Capable, r 36 e 1	_____	capax
Care, r 22 e 3	_____	cara 1
Carefully, r 209 e 2	_____	diligenter
Careless, r 100 e 6	_____	negligens
to Carry, r 35 e 5	_____	fero
a Carrier, r 104 e 4	_____	tabellarius 2
Carrying on, r 63 e 1	_____	executio 3
a Carter, Th 3	_____	auriga 1
Carthage, r 192 e 3	_____	Carthago 3
a Carthaginian, r 32 e 3	_____	Pœnus 2
Cataline, r 28 e 3	_____	Catalina 1
to Catch, r 3 e 2	_____	prehendo 3
Cattel, Ex 2	_____	pecus, dis 3
a Cause, r 108 e 2	_____	caussa 1
C E		
to Celebrate, Ep 6	_____	celebro 1
Celebrated, r 32 e 1	_____	celebratus
a Censure, r 118 e 1	_____	censura 1
C H		
a Chair, r 37 e 3	_____	carbedra 1
a Chamber-pot, r 225 e 1	_____	matula 1
to Change, r 147 e 6	_____	mutor 1
Changing, r 127 e 1	_____	mutatio 3
a Channel, r 31 e 2	_____	canalis 3
Chanter, r 292 e 1	_____	hylaëtor 3
a Chaos, r 19 e 1	_____	chaos 2
		a

a Chariot, r 5 e 1	_____	currus 4
Charles, r 184 e 1	_____	Carolus 2
to Chase, r 296 e 6	_____	incurso 2
Chastity, r 32 e 1	_____	castitas 3
to Check, r 314 e 2	_____	exprobo
Chief, r 39 e 1	_____	summus
a Chicken, r 22 e 4	_____	pullus 2
Chiding, r 282 e 1	_____	objurgatio 3
a Child, r 21 e 4	_____	puer 2
Chilo, r 25 e 2	_____	chilo 3
a Chimney, r 310 e 3	_____	caminus 2
of Choice, Ep 9	_____	sponte 3
to Choose, r 51 e 3	_____	sumo 3
Christ, r 75 e 1	_____	Christus 2
a Christian, r 6 e 3	_____	Christianus 2
Christmas, r 247 e 1	_____	Christi natalitia, pl. 3
Christendom, r 293 e 3	_____	orbis Christianus
a Church, r 46 e 1	_____	ecclesia 1

C I

Cicero, r 238 e 5	_____	Cicero 3
a City, r e 1	_____	urbs 3
a Citizen, r 27 e 3	_____	Civis 3

C L

Clad, r 280 e 2	_____	indutus
Claret, r 138 e 1	_____	vinum rubrum
a Claw, r 321 e 4	_____	unguis 3
Clear, r 192 e 4	_____	serenus
to Clear, r 87 e 1	_____	purgo 1
Clearness, r 275 e 2	_____	perspicuitas 3
Clemency, r 264 e 1	_____	clementia 1
Cleobulus, r 25 e 2	_____	Cleobulus
to Clink, Th 3	_____	consono 1
a Cloth, r 100 e 5	_____	mappa 1
Clodius, r 103 e 2	_____	Clodius 2
Clownish,	_____	rufficus

C O

a Coast, r 192 e 3	_____	littus 3
a Coat, r 84 e 3	_____	tunica 1

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a Cobler, Ex 6	_____	cerdo 2
a Cock, r 1 c 1	_____	gallus 2
to be Coined, r 144 c 1	_____	cudor 3
Cold, r 135 c 1	_____	frigidus
a Collier, r 74 c 1	_____	carbonarius 2
a Colour,	_____	color 3
to Come, r 2 c 5	_____	venio 4
to Come at, Ex 4	_____	peruenio, ad 4
to Come away, r 72 c 2	_____	redeo 4
a Coming, Ex 1	_____	adventus 4
to Come-of, r 216 c 1	_____	nascor 4
to Comfort, r 192 c 3	_____	consolor 1
to Command, r 103 c 1	_____	praecepit 3
to Commend, r 21 c 3	_____	laudo 1
Commendation, r 127 c 2	_____	laus 3
to Commit, r 242 c 1	_____	committo 3
Committed, r 231 c 1	_____	mandatus
Commonly, r 86 c 3	_____	fere
a Common-wealth, r 28 c 3	_____	res publica 1
Commune, r 53 c 1	_____	communis
a Companion, Ep 6	_____	sodalis 3
Company, r 182 c 1	_____	societas 3
In Comparison, r 24 c 2	_____	prae
to be Compelled, r 23 c 3	_____	adigor 3
a Complaint, r 271 c 2	_____	querela 1
to Conceal, r 236 c 2	_____	celo 1
It Concerneth you, r 80 c 3	_____	vestrum est
a Condition, r 21 c 1	_____	conditio 3
to Conduce, r 117 c 1	_____	coduco 3
a Coney, r 297 c 5	_____	cuniculus 2
to Confer, r 254 c 3	_____	confero
a Confession, r 111 c 1	_____	confessio 3
to be Confident, r 302 c 3	_____	credo 3
Confused, r 119 c 1	_____	indigestus 1
to Confute, r 128 c 1	_____	convincio 3
Conquered, r 160 c 1	_____	victus
a Conqueror, r 38 c 1	_____	victor 3
a Consent, r 180 c 2	_____	sententia 1

to Consider, r 13 c 2	_____	<i>considero</i> 1
Considerable, Ex 5	_____	<i>ulius pretii</i>
Constantly, r 103 c 1	_____	<i>nunquam non</i>
to Construe, r 99 c 1	_____	<i>interpretor</i> 1
to Consume, r 324 c 3	_____	<i>consumo</i> 3
Contemptible, r 147 c 3	_____	<i>calcandus</i>
to Contend, Ep 5	_____	<i>certo</i> 1
Content, r 241 c 1	_____	<i>contentus</i>
Contention, r 259 c 1	_____	<i>lis</i> 3
to Contract, Ex 2	_____	<i>contraho</i> 3
Contrary, r 106 c 1	_____	<i>contrarius</i>
Controversie, r 80 c 4	_____	<i>lis</i> 3
Conveniently, r 74 c 1	_____	<i>commode</i>
to Converse, r 53 c 3	_____	<i>versor</i> 1
the Cook-row, r 314 c 1	_____	<i>coquovicus</i> 2
Corn, r 148 c 4	_____	<i>seges, etis</i> 3
a Corn, r 243 c 1	_____	<i>clavus</i> 2
a Corner, r 162 c 3	_____	<i>angulus</i> 2
to Cost, r 43 c 1	_____	<i>consto</i> 1
to be Covered, r 275 c 1	_____	<i>tegor</i> 2
a Covering, r 9 c 3	_____	<i>operculum</i> 2
Covetous, r 147 c 3	_____	<i>avarus</i>
Covetousness, Ep 7	_____	<i>avaritia</i> 1
a Cough,	_____	<i>tussis</i> 3
Counsel, r 13 c 1	_____	<i>consilium</i> 2
to Count, r 18 c 3	_____	<i>duco</i> 3
a Countenance, r 173 c 1	_____	<i>vultus</i> 4
a Country, r 15 c 2	_____	<i>patria</i> 1
a Country-man, r 83 c 1	_____	<i>agricola</i> 1
Couragious, Th 3	_____	<i>fortis</i>
a Cow, r 1 c 1	_____	<i>vacca</i>
a Coward, r 153 c 2	_____	<i>ignavus</i> 2
C R		
to Crack, r 52 c 4	_____	<i>jactō</i> 1
Crafty, r 12 c 2	_____	<i>vaser</i> 2
the Creation, r 24 c 2	_____	<i>mundus</i> 2
a Creature, r 296 c 1	_____	<i>animalculum</i>
Credit,	_____	<i>fides</i> 5

a Crime, r 107 c 1	_____	culpa 1
a Crocodile, r 305 c 3	_____	crocodilus 2
Crooked, r Th 4	_____	gibbosus
the Crotch, r 268 c 1	_____	pubes 3
a Crow, r 12 c 2	_____	cornix 3
to Crow, r 1 c 1	_____	cano 3
Crowned, r 155 c 1	_____	redimitus
Cruel, r 217 c 1	_____	crudelis
a Cryer, r 111 c 2	_____	præco 3
C U		
to Curse, r 6 c 3	_____	execror 1
a Custom, r 6 c 2	_____	mos 3
to Cut, r 1 c 10	_____	seco 1
to be Cut down, Ex 3	_____	demetor 3
a Cutler, r 314 c 1	_____	cultellarius 2
a Cut-throat, r 242 c 2	_____	ficarius 2
D A		
a Dame, r 292 c 1	_____	mater 3
to Dance, r 183 c 1	_____	salto 1
a Danger, r 35 c 1	_____	periculum 2
Daring, Th 3	_____	audix
a Date, Ep. 3	_____	dies missionis 3
David, Ep 6	_____	David 3
a Daughter, r 179 c 1	_____	filia 1
a Day, r 1 c 9	_____	dies 5
to Day, r 176 c 1	_____	hodie
Daily, r 89 c 1	_____	quotidie
Damocles, r 122 c 1	_____	Damocles 3
D E		
Dead, r 28 c 2	_____	mortuus
Deer, r 51 c 6	_____	charus
Death, r 62 c 3	_____	mors 3
Debauched, Th 4	_____	perditus
to Deceive, 244 c 1	_____	fallo 3
a Declension, Ep 9	_____	declinatio 3
Deep, r 188 c 2	_____	altus
Defence, r 146 c 3	_____	defensio 3
to Defend, r 167 c 1	_____	defendo 3
		Deformed,

Deformed, Th 4	deformis
Delicious, r 151 e 2	deliciosus
Diligently, r 162 e 1	diligenter
a Delight, r 28 e 2	delicia, pl. 4
to Delight	delecto 1
to be Delighted, r 24 e 4	delector 1
to Deliver, r 16 e 3	libero 1
Democritus, r 4 e 3	Democritus
to be Derived, r 173 e 2	derivo 1
to be Descended, r 150 e 4	nasco 3
a Desert, r 280 e 1	meritum 2
to Deserve, r 149 e 1	mereor 2
a Design, r 115 e 1	intentio 3
to Design, r 154 e 4	studio 3
to Desire, r 10 e 2	cupio 3
a Desire, r 177 e 1	studium 2
Desirous, r 35 e 2	cupido 1
to be Despised, r 158 e 1	contemnor 2
to Destroy, r 6 e 1	perdo 3
Destruction, r 254 e 4	exirium 2
Destructive, r 51 e 7	perniciosus,
to Determine, r 100 e 9	stans 3
to Detract, r 254 e 4	detrabo 3
D I	
a Dictionary, r 238 e 2	dictionary 2
Difference, Ex 6	differentia 1
Different, r 60 e 1	diversus
Diligence, r 21 e 3	diligentia 1
Diligent, r 76 e 1	diligens
to be at Dinner, r 122 e 1	prandeo 2
Dirty, r 12 e 3	turpis
to Discharge, r 118 e 1	libeo 4
a Disciple, r 75 e 1	discipulus 2
Discourse, r 80 e 4	diffortatio 3
to be Discouraged, Ep. 3	exanimor 1
a Disease, r 77 e 1	morbis 2
a Disgrace, r 236 e 2	dedecus 3
Disparagement, Ep 1	dedecus 3
	Destinct,

Distinct, r 64 c 3	_____	<i>distinctus</i>
to be Distributed, r 172 c 3	—	<i>dividor</i> 3
to Dissent, r 68 c 4	—	<i>dissentio</i> 3
Dissolute, r 130 c 1	—	<i>perdicus</i>
to be Distant, r 20 c 2	_____	<i>disto</i> 1
to Disturb, r 273 c 1	_____	<i>inquieto</i> 1, <i>misceo</i> 2
a Ditch, r 269 c 1	_____	<i>fossa</i> 1
to be Divided, r 32 c 2	_____	<i>separor</i> 1
Divine, r 36 c 1	_____	<i>divinus</i>

## D O

to Do, r 17 c 2	_____	<i>facio</i> 3
a Dog, r 1 c 2	_____	<i>canis</i> 3
a Doing, r 52 c 4	_____	<i>factum</i> 2
a Door, r 307 c 1	_____	<i>fores</i> , pl.
Dover, r 192 c 4	_____	<i>Dubris</i> 3
Doubtful, r 253 c 1	—	<i>dubens</i>

## D R

to Draw, r 239 c 2	_____	<i>traho</i> 3
to be drawn into, r 163 c 2	—	<i>illicior</i> 3
to Dress, r 289 c 1	_____	<i>induo</i> 3
to Drink, r 18 c 2	_____	<i>poto</i> 1
to Drive away, r 142 c 1	_____	<i>abigo</i> 3
to Drive on, Ep 3	—	<i>urgeo</i> 2
to Drown, r 188 c 2	—	<i>submergo</i> 3
Drunk, Ex 6	_____	<i>ebrius</i>
Drunkennes, Ex 6	—	<i>ebrietas</i> 3

## D U

A Dug, r 318 c 1	_____	<i>uber</i> 3
Dull, Th 4	_____	<i>bebes</i> 3
a Dance, r 37 c 6	_____	<i>puer stupidus</i>
a Dunghil, r 12 c 3	_____	<i>sterquilinum</i> 2
Dust, r 190 c 3	—	<i>pulvis</i> 3
a Dutchman,	_____	<i>Batavus</i> 2
a Duty, r 6 c 2	_____	<i>officium</i> 2

D W

D W

to dwell, r 229 e 3 ————— habito 1

D Y

to Dye, ————— morior 3

E A

an Ear, r 103 e 1 ————— auris 3

an Earl, r 290 e 1 ————— comes 3

Earnest, r 54 e 2 ————— vehemens

the Earth, r 35 e 5 ————— terra 1

Earthly, r 76 e 2 ————— terrenus

Easter Monday, r 31 e 1 ————— dies lune post Pascha

Easie, r 97 e 1 ————— facilis

Easily, r 1 e 5 ————— tarda

to Eat, 23 e 2 ————— edo

a great Eater, r 304 e 3 ————— edax 3

E G

an Egg, ————— ovum 2

E I

Eight of the clock, r 50 e 1 ————— octava hora.

E L

Elder, r 146 e 4 ————— senior 3

Eleven of the Clock, r 195 e 1 ————— hora undecima

Elizabeth, r 184 e 1 ————— Elizabetha 1

an Ell, r 181 e 1 ————— ulna 1

Eloquence, r 173 e 2 ————— eloquentia 1

Eloquent, r 126 e 1 ————— eloquens

E M

an Emperour, Ex 6 ————— Imperator 3

to be Employed, r 253 e 3 ————— exerceor 2

E N

to be Encreased, r 174 e 1 ————— augeor 2

to End, r 80 e 4 ————— finis 4

G

to



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to endeavour, r 232 e 2	_____	conor 1
an Endowment, r 119 e 1	_____	virtus 3
to be endured, r 303 e 1	_____	feror.
an Enemy, r 6 e 3	_____	inimicus 2
England, r 29 e 1	_____	Anglia 1
an Englishman,	_____	Anglus 2
to enjoy, r 147 e 2	_____	fruor 2
to enjoy, r 22 e 1	_____	potior 4
to be enjoined, ep 8	_____	imperor 1
Enough, r 7 e 2	_____	satis
to enquire for, r 79, e 2	_____	quero 3
to be ensnared, Th 1	_____	illaqueor 1
to enter, r 310 e 3	_____	intro 1
to entreat, r 70 e 1	_____	rogo 1
E Q		
Equally, r 18 e 5	_____	aeque
E R		
Errour, r 52 e 4	_____	error 3
E S		
to escape, r 4 e 2	_____	evado 3
Especially, r 246 e 1	_____	precipue
an Estate, ex 7	_____	res 5
to esteem, r 82 e 3	_____	aestimo 3
to be esteemed, r 55 e 2	_____	habeor 2
E T		
Eternal, r 280 e 1	_____	aeternus 1
E V		
an Event, r 63 e 1	_____	eventus 4
Every day, r 21 e 3	_____	quotidie
Every one, r 51 e 1	_____	onus quisque
Every where, r 24 e 1	_____	ubique
an Eunuch, r 223 e 1	_____	Eunuchus 2
Europe, r 35 e 4	_____	Europa 1
E X		
to examine, r 68 e 1	_____	examino 1
an Example, r 240 e 5	_____	exemplum 2
to excel, 110 e 1	_____	prae-luceo 2
Excellent, r 294 e 1	_____	praeclarus 1
to		

to excuse, r 175 c 4	_____	excuso 1
Exercise, r 308 c 2	_____	exercitium 2
to expect, r 196 c 2	_____	expecto 1
to expose, Ep 3	_____	expono 3
Expression, Ep 8	_____	locutio 3
an Extream, r 131 c 1	_____	extremum 2

E Y

an Eye, r 18 c 2	_____	oculus 2
------------------	-------	----------

F A

Fabius, r 103 c 2	_____	Fabius 2
a Face, r 62 c 1	_____	facies 5
Fair, r 12 c 5	_____	pulcher
a Fair, _____	_____	nundinum
Faith, r 273 c 1	_____	fides 5
Faithful, r 52 c 4	_____	fidus
to fall, r 33 c 1	_____	cado 3
to fall into, r 34 c 1	_____	incido 3
False, r 1 c 6	_____	mendax
Fame, 146 c 1	_____	fama 1
Famous Scholars, 238, c 4	_____	egregie docti
to Fan, Ex 1	_____	ventilo
Far, r 50 c 2	_____	longo
to fashion, r 279 c 1	_____	duco 3
Fastened, r 122 c 1	_____	fixus
Faster, r 227 c 2	_____	celerius
Fat, r 26 c 1	_____	pinguis
a Father, r 18 c 1	_____	pater 3
a Fault, r 9 c 3	_____	malum 2
to Favour, r 94 c 6	_____	faveo 2
Favour, r 127 c 3	_____	favor 3
to Fawn upon, r 321 c 6	_____	adblandior 4

F E

to Fear, r 1 c 8	_____	metuo 3
Fear, r 62 c 5	_____	timor 3
Fearful, r 16 c 1	_____	timidus
a Feast, r 31 c 1	_____	convivium 2
February, r 19 c 2	_____	Februarius 2
to be Fed, r 214 c 2	_____	viscor 2

to feed, Ex 7	_____	<i>pasco</i> 3
to feel, r 22 e 6	_____	<i>sentio</i> 4
Feigned, Th 1	_____	<i>simulatus</i>
a Field, r 36 e 3	_____	<i>ager</i> 2
a Fellow, r 4 e 1	_____	<i>puer</i> 2
a Ferula, r 321 e 2	_____	<i>ferula</i> 1
to fetch, r 73 e 2	_____	<i>peto</i> 3
Few, r 68 e 4	_____	<i>paucus</i>

## F I

Fie, r 4 e 2	_____	<i>apage</i>
Fifty, r 56 e 1	_____	<i>quingquaginta</i>
to fight, r 1 e 2	_____	<i>pugna</i> 1
to fill, r 145 e 3	_____	<i>impleo</i> 2
Filthy, r 18 e 1	_____	<i>turpis</i>
to find, r 12 e 3	_____	<i>reperio</i> 3
to find fault wth, r 203 e 3	_____	<i>reprehendo</i> 3
Fine, r 162 e 2	_____	<i>bellus</i>
Finely, Th 3	_____	<i>pulchre</i>
a Finger, r 1 e 10	_____	<i>digitus</i> 2
Fire, r 271 e 2	_____	<i>ignis</i> 3
the first, r 29 e 1	_____	<i>primus</i>
Fish, r 268 e 2	_____	<i>piscis</i> 3
to go a fishing, r 37 e 5	_____	<i>piscor</i> 1
Fit, r 166 e 1	_____	<i>par, aquum</i>
Five, r 58 e 1	_____	<i>quinque</i>
Five of the clock, r 58 e 2	_____	<i>quinta hora</i>
to be fixed, r 253 e 3	_____	<i>figor</i> 3

## F L

Flanders, 253 e 1	_____	<i>Flandria</i> 1
Flat-nosed, Th 4	_____	<i>simus</i>
to Flatter, r 6 e 1	_____	<i>blandior</i> 3
a Flatterer, r 233 e 2	_____	<i>adulator</i> 3
Flattering, r 217 e 1	_____	<i>adulans</i>
to flee, r 1 e 2	_____	<i>fugio</i> 3
Flesh, r 214 e 2	_____	<i>caro</i> 3
a Flock, r 11 e 2	_____	<i>grex</i> 3
to flow, r 1 e 1	_____	<i>fluo</i> 3
a Flower, r 24 e 3	_____	<i>flos</i> 3

to

to flourish, Th 2  
Flourishing, r 9 c 1

F O

floro 2  
florens

to follow, r 11 c 1  
Foolish, r 12 c 3  
a Foot, r 55 c 1  
a Foot Boy Ex 3  
a Foot-race, r 113 c 1

sequor 3  
solidus  
pes 3  
affecta 1  
cursus pedestris

to forbid, r 199 c 5  
able to foresee, r 36 c 2  
to forget, r 70 c 2  
Forgetful Th 4

prohibe 2  
præscius  
obliviscor 3  
obliviosus

a Form, r 37 c 6  
Formerly, r 193 c 1  
Fornication, r 272 c 2

classis 3  
olim  
fornicatio 3  
fortitudo 3

Fortitude, Th 3  
Fortune, r 16 c 1  
Forty, r 145 c 4

fortuna 1  
quadraginta

the Form, r 20 c 3  
with the tail forward, r 293 c 2  
to be fought, r 147 c 5

forum 2  
cauda duca  
pugnor 1

a Foul, Ex 4  
to be found, r 145 c 2

volueris 3  
invenior 4

Four, r 18 c 3  
Four of the Clock, r 58 c 1

quatuor  
quarta hora

the Fourth, r 37 c 8  
a Fox, r 11 c 1

quartus  
vulpes 3

F R

France, r 29 c 3  
Fraud, r 217 c 1  
Free from, r 53 c 2

Gallia 1  
fraudentia 1  
alienus

a Friend, r 51 c 8  
Frequent, r 282 c 1

amicus 2  
frequens

to Frequent, Ep 6  
Fresh, r 63 c 3

frequenter versor cum  
recens

to be Frozen, r 1 c 3  
Fruit, r 22 c 1

congelor 1  
fructus 4

Fruitful, Ex 3

frugifer 3

G 3

F U

## F U

Full, r 59 e 1	_____	plenus
Full of Boughs, r 271 e 3	_____	ramosus
a Fuller, r 74 e 1	_____	Fullo 3
a Funeral, r 131 e 2	_____	funus 3
to further, r 109 e 2	_____	prosum

## G A

a Gadfly, Ex 2	_____	æstrum
Gain, r 14 e 1	_____	lucrum 2
a Gallant, Th 4	_____ bellus homo,	procus 2
a Gate, r 25 e 3	_____	porta 1
to gather up, r 321 e 5	_____	colligo 3

## G E

Generous, r 214 e 1	_____	generosus
Gentle, Ex 2	_____	lenis
a Gentleman, r 82 e 1	_____ vir nobilis,	homo generosus
Geometry, Ep	_____	Geometria 1
George, Ep	_____	Georgius 2
Germany, r 189 e 3	_____	Germania 1
to get, r 35 e 2	_____	acquirō 3
to get to, r 114 e 1	_____	attingo
to get together, Ex 4	_____	congrego 1
to get up, r 5 e 1	_____	ascendo 3

## G I

a Girdle r 296 e 4	_____	cingulum
to give, r 23 e 2	_____	præbeo
to give counsel, r 100 e 6	_____	consula 3
to give notice, r 296 e 5	_____ indico 1,	notum facio 3

## G L

to be glad, r 8 e 1	_____	gaudeo 2
a Gleaner, r 38 e 3	_____	Spicilegus 2
a pair of Gloves, r 104 e 1	_____	chirotheca pl.

## G O

to go, r 3 e 2	_____	eo 4
to go about, r 54 e 2	_____	accedo ad 3
a Goat, Ex 6	_____	hircus 2
to go before r 112 1	_____	præcedo 3
God, r 24 e 1	_____	Deus 2

a Goddess, 312 c 4	_____	Dea
to go into, r 34 c 1	_____	proficior in
Gold, r 50 c 1	_____	aurum 2
Golden, r 31 c 4	_____	aureus
Good, r 13, c 1	_____	bonus
a good fellow, r 145 c 4	_____	latro
Good Husbandry, 147 c 4	_____	frugalitas 3
a good Scholar,	_____	puer bene doct.
a Goose, r 100 c 3	_____	anser 3
to Go out, r 22 c 7	_____	exeo 4
to Go on, r 204 c 1	_____	pergo 3
Go to, r 230 c 1	_____	elevatus
to Govern, r 5 c 1	_____	rego 3
a Governour, r 31 c 2	_____	Gubernator

G R

the Graces, r c 2	_____	Charites, vel Gratia
a Grecian, r 221 c 1	_____	Danais 2
a Grain of Mustard-seed, 222 c 1	_____	granum sinapis
Grammar, r 133 c 3	_____	Grammatica
a Grammarian, r 35 c 3	_____	Grammaticus
a Grape, Ex 3	_____	uva 1
Grass, r 261 c 1	_____	gramen 3
a Grass-hopper, r 182 c 1	_____	cicada 1
Grateful, r 51 c 7	_____	gratus
Gratis, r 121 c 1	_____	sine ulla mercede, gratis
Great, r 12 c 1	_____	magnus
Greece, r 6 c 1	_____	Græcia 1
Greedy, r 211 c 1	_____	avidus
Greedily, Th 1	_____	avide
Grief, r 28 c 2	_____	dolor 3
to Grieve, 100 c 6	_____	doleo 2
Grievous, r 51 c 5	_____	gravis
to Groan, r 145 c 2	_____	gemo 3
a Grocer, r 109 c 1	_____	aromatarius 2
Gross, r 322 c 3	_____	pinguis
the Ground, r 69 c 2	_____	humus 2
to be grown to, r 32 c 3	_____	ab eo 4

## G U

a Guard, r 320 c 1	_____	<i>satellitium</i> 2
to Guard, Ex 5	_____	<i>defendo</i> 3
a Guide, 34 c 1	_____	<i>dux</i> 3
Guilty, r 86 c 2	_____	<i>reus</i>
a Gun, Ex 4	_____	<i>Bombarda</i> 1
Guts, 254 c 1	_____	<i>lactes pl.</i> 3
to Guzzle, Ep 6	_____	<i>sorbeo</i> 2

## H A

an Habitation, r 201 c 3	_____	<i>habitatio</i> 3
Hail, Ex 4	_____	<i>grando</i> 3
Hairy, r 297 c 5	_____	<i>pilosus</i> 2
Half an hour after six, r 153 c 5	_____	<i>hora sesquixesta</i>
a Hollow, Ex 3	_____	<i>clamor</i> 3
a Hammer, r 279 c 2	_____	<i>malleus</i> 2
a Hand, r 102 c 1	_____	<i>dextra</i> 1
to Hang over, r 222 c 1	_____	<i>immineo</i> 2
Hannibal, r 53 c 3	_____	<i>Hannibal</i> 3
to happen, r 201	_____	<i>accido</i> 3
to happy, r 22 c 1	_____	<i>beatus, felix</i>
Heraclitus, r 5 c 3	_____	<i>Heraclitus</i> 2
Hard, r 18 c 4	_____	<i>difficilis</i>
a Hare, r 1 c 2	_____	<i>lepus</i> 3
to Hark, r 276 c 3	_____	<i>audio</i> 4
a Harlot, r 143 c 2	_____	<i>meretrix</i> 3
Harm, r 121 c 1	_____	<i>malum</i> 3
Harry, r 1 c 4	_____	<i>Henricus</i> 2
Harsh, r 138 c 1	_____	<i>durus, asper</i>
Harvest, r 103 c 1	_____	<i>messis</i> 3
Haste, r 51 c 10	_____	<i>temeritus</i>
Hasty, r 1 c 7	_____	<i>festinans</i>
to Hatch, r 22 c 4	_____	<i>excludo</i> 3
to Hate, r 18 c 5	_____	<i>odio habeo</i> 2
Hated, r 213 c 1	_____	<i>perosus, exosus</i>
Hateful, r 273 c 2	_____	<i>invisus</i>
Hated, r 279 c 2	_____	<i>odium</i> 2
to have, r 23 c 2	_____	<i>habeo</i> 2
a Hawk, r 69 c 1	_____	<i>falco, accipiter</i> 3
		<i>Hay</i>

Hay, r 290 e 2

H E

*fenum* 2

a Head, r 18 e 2

*caput* 3

Health, r 109 e 1

*salus* 3

Healthful, Ex 4

*firmus*

an Heap, r 19 e 1

*moles* 3

an Herd, r 11 e 4

*agmen* 4

to Hear, r 8 e 1

*audio* 4

Heatily,

*examine*

Heat, Ex 2

*aestas* 2

Heaven, r 76 e 2

*caelum* 2

Heavy, Th 4

*tardus*

a Heel, r 243 e 2

*calx* 3

an Heir, r 276 e 2

*heres* 3

Helen, r 32 e 1

*Helena* 1

the Hellespont, r 293 e 3

*Hellespontus* 2

to help out, r 12 e 1

*libero* 1

to help, r 94 e 5

*opitulari* 1

a Hen, r 22 e 4

*gallina* 1

an Herb, r 265 e 1

*herba* 1

Hercules, r 5 e 2

*Hercules* 3

Here, r 218 e 2

*hic*

Heroick, r 312 e 1

*Heroicus*

H I

to hide, r 259 e 1

*abscondo* 3

Himself, r 324 e 4

*sui*

to hinder, r 109 e 2

*obsum*

a History, r 112 e 1

*historia* 1

Hither, r 22 e 7

*huc*

H O

Holy, r 26 e 1

*sacer*

Homer, r 312 e 2

*Homerus* 2

Honest, r 53 e 4

*honestus*

Honour, r 177 e 3

*honor* 3

to honour, 148 e 1

*honore* 1

to hope, r 148 e 1

*spero* 1

a Horace, r 23 e 4

*Horatius* 2

a Horse, r 2 e 1

*equus* 2

G 5

a Horse-



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a Horseman, r 82 c 1	_____	eques 3
a Horn, r 136 c 1	_____	cornu indecl.
a Horse-race, r 24 c 1	_____	cursus equestris
Hot, r 145 c 3	_____	calidus
a Hound, r 63 c 2	_____	canes venaticus
an Hour r 32 c 2	_____	hora 1
Household, r 191 c 2	_____	domesticus
How great, r 147 c 4	_____	quantus
How little, r 322 c 2	_____	quam parum

H I

a Huckster, r 162 c 3	_____	propola 1
a Humour, r 68 c 7	_____	ingenium 2
an Hundred, r 228 c 1	_____	centum
an Hundred and fifty, r 58 c 1	_____	centum & quinquaginta
Hungary, r 293 c 3	_____	Hungaria 1
to Hunt, r 1 c 2	_____	venor 1
a Huntsman, r 291 c 3	_____	venator 3
to Hurt, r 94 c 4	_____	noco 2
an Husbandman, r 1 c 1	_____	agricola 1
an Huswife, r 191 c 2	_____	materfamilias 3

J A

James, r 31 c 2	_____	Jacobus 2
January, r 31 c 3	_____	Januarius 2

I C

Ice, Ex 1	_____	glacies 5
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I D

Idle, r 4 c 1	_____	ignavus 1
Idleness,	_____	ignavia, 1

J E

a Jewel, r 12 c 3	_____	gemma 1
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I G

Ignoble, Th 4	_____	novus, ignobilis
Ignorance, r 206 c 4	_____	inscitia 1
Ignorant, r 35 c 3	_____	ignarus

I M

Immediately, r 27 c 2	_____	proxime
Impatient of, Ex 2	_____	Impatiens ferre
to impute, r 127	_____	verso 3

I N

I N

an Inch, r 56 e 2	_____	pollex 3
Inconvenience, Th 1	_____	incommodum 2
the Indies, Th 3	_____	Indi 2 pl.
Indulgent, r 273 e 2	_____	indulgens
an Infant, r 75 e 1	_____	infans
Infinite, r 24 e 2	_____	infinitus
Ingenuous, r 254 e 8	_____	ingenuus
an Inhabitant, r 35 e 4	_____	incola 1
Injurious, Th 2	_____	rapax
an Injury, r 53 e 2	_____	injuria 1
an Inkhorn, r 13 e 4	_____	atramentarium 2
Insolent, Th 2	_____	insolens
Instead, r 149 e 2	_____	loco
Instruction, r 149 e 2	_____	institutio 3
to intend, r 115 e 1	_____	statuo 3
Intolerable, Ep 7	_____	non ferendus, intollerabilis
to be invited, r 302 e 2	_____	invitor 1

J O

John, r 31 e 4	_____	Johannes 1, 3
a Journey, 200 e 3	_____	iter 3
Joyful, 63 e 1	_____	letus
to Joyn, r 68 1	_____	addo

I R

to Irk, r 206 e 2	_____	tedere 2
Irkfome, Th 5	_____	molestus
Iren, r 150 e 1	_____	ferrum 2

I S

to Issue, Th 1	_____	exeo 4
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I T

Italy, r 189 e 4	_____	Latium 2, Italia
It is not for, r 142 e 1	_____	non conducit

J U

a Judge, Ep 3	_____	judex
Judgment, r 17 e 3	_____	judicium 2
Just, r 99 e 2	_____	justus
Justice, r 211 e 1	_____	justitia 1
Juvenal, r 97 e 1	_____	Juvenalis 3

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	K A	
the Kalends, 31 e 3	_____	Kalenda 1
	K E	
to be kept, r 182 e 3	_____	custodior 4
	K I	
a Kibe, 243 e 2	_____	pernio 3
Kind, r 49 e 2	_____	humanus
a Kind, r 21 e 2	_____	genus 3
a Kindness, r 62 e 7	_____	beneficium 2
Kindness, r 13 e 3	_____	amicitia 1
a King, r 26 e 3	_____	rex 3
a Kingdom, r 273 e 1	_____	regnum 2
a Kite, r 101 e 1	_____	milvus 2
	K N	
a Knave, r 71 e 1	_____	falsus
a Knife, r 1 e 3	_____	cultrum 2
to knock, r 307 e 1	_____	pulso 1
to know, r 294 e 1	_____	nosco, novi 3
Knowledge, Ep 9	_____	scientia 1
	L A	
a Labour, r 5 e 2	_____	labor 3
Laborious, Th 5	_____	laboriosus
Laden, Ex 3	_____	oneratus
a Lamb r 318 e 1	_____	agnus 2
to lament, 292 e 3	_____	lugeo 2
Land r 48 e 2	_____	fundus 2
a Largice, Ex 3	_____	largitio 3
a Lark r 317 e 2	_____	alando 1
to Last, r 324 e 3	_____	duro 1
Late, 223 e 1	_____	multum dici
Latin, r 35 e 3	_____	Latinus
to laugh, r 5 e 1	_____	ridere
to laugh at, 23 e 4	_____	derideo 2
a Laughing stock, r 161 e 1	_____	indubium 2
Laughter, r 259 e 1	_____	risus 4
Lavish, r 211 e 2	_____	profusus
a Law, r 3 e	_____	lex 3
Lawrel, 5 e 1	_____	laurus, 24
		to

to Lay, r 22 c 3

Lazy, r 206 c 3

Lazyness, r 218 c 2

L E

Lead, r 220 c 3

to Lead, r 220 c 3

a Leaf, r 263 c 1

Lean, r 322 c 3

to Learn, r 10 c 3

Learned, r 188 c 1

Learning, r 21 c 4

at Least, r 57 c 2

Leave, r 134 c 2

to Leave off, r 2 c 5

to Lend, r 13 c 4

of Lent, r 27 c 2

Less, r 25 c 1

a Lesson, r 22 c 1

to be Let in, r 221 c 1

a Letter, r 13 c 3

Liberal, Ep 2

Liberty, r 5 c 7

a Life, r 21 c 2

Light, r 237 c 3

Like, r 51 c 4

to Like, r 21 c 1

to be liked, r 158 c 1

Lilly, r 37 c 6

Lincolnshire, r 34 c 1

a List, r 171 c 2

to have a List,

the Litany, r 135 c 2

to Litter, r 317 c 1

Little, r 12 c 1

Little, r 7 c 2

to Live, r 22 c 2

a Living creature, r 36 c 1

pono 3

locars

segnities 5

plumbum 2

duco 3

folium 3

macilentus

disco 3

doctus

doctrina 1

ad minimum

venia 1

desino 3

commodo 1

Quadragesimalis

minor

lectio 3

intromittor 3

literæ pl. 1

liberalis

licentia 1

vita 1

lux 3

similis

probo 1

probor 1

Lillius

agus Lincolniensis

libido 3

cupio 3

litania 1

substerno 3

parvus 1

parum

vivo 3

animal

E O

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## L O

to Load, r 145 c 2	_____	onero 1
a Loaf, r 145 c 3	_____	panis 3
Loathing, Th 5	_____	nausea 1
Lofry, r 239 c 1	_____	erectus
Logick, Ep 9	_____	logica 1
of London, r 27 c 3	_____	Londinensis
Long, r 56 c 1	_____	longus
to Look, r 62 c 3	_____	videor 2
to Look about, r 198 c 2	_____	circumspicio 3
to Look after, r 29 c 5	_____	curo 1
to Look up, r 239 c 1	_____	oculos tollo 3
the Lord, r 16 c 3	_____	Dominus 2
Lost, 272 c 3	_____	amissus perditus
Love, r 137 c 1	_____	amor
to Love, r 6 c 3	_____	diligo 3
Lovely, Th 2	_____	amabilis
to Low, r 1 c 1	_____	mugio 4
Loud, r 194 c 5	_____	altus

## L U

Lucian, r 275 c 2	_____	Lucianus 2
Lucretia, 292 c 3	_____	Lucretia 1
Lust, Ex 6	_____	libido 3
Lustful, Ex 8	_____	libidinosus
Luxury, r 220 c 3	_____	luxuria 1

## L Y

to Lye, r 6 c 2	_____	mentior 4
to Lye at stake, Ep 5	ponor pignori, sum in periculo	
to Lye hard at, r 254 c 8	_____	incumbo in 3
to Lye hid, r 119 c 2	_____	jacto absconditus
to Lye under, r 118 c 1	_____	subjacio 2
Lying, r 87 c 1	_____	falsiloquentia 1
a Lyon, r 12 c 1	_____	leo 3

## M A

Mad, Th 2	_____	insanus, demens
to be made, r 40 c 2	_____	formor 1
a Magistrate Ex 5	_____	magistratus 4
a Maid, r 268 c 2	_____	virgo
		to

to Make, r 26 c 1	_____	reddo, facio
to Make an end, r 169 c 1	_____	finem facio
to Make entrance, r 77 c 1	_____	intro 1, introeo 4
to Make haste, r 249 c 3	_____	festino, propero 1
to Make Latin, _____	scribo, vel dico latine	3
to Make privy to, r 146 c 8	_____	participo 1
to Make towards, r 310 c 3	_____	eo versus
to Make water, r 225 c 1	_____	meo 3
Mallows, r 297 c 1	_____	malva 1
a Man, r 6 c 3	_____	homo 3
a Manner, r 133 c 2	_____	mos 3
Man-slaughter, r 45 c 2	_____	homicidium 2
Many, r 6 c 2	_____	multus
a Mariner, T 2	_____	nauta 1
Marius, r 192 c 3	_____	Marius 2
a Market, r 417 c 2	_____	forum 2
Marrow, r 214 c 2	_____	Medulla 1
Mary, r 31 c 2	_____	Maria 1
to Marry, Ex 1	_____	maritor 1
a Master, r 1 c 4	_____	magister
a Matter, r 18 c 3	_____	res 5
Matthias, r 219 c 2	_____	Matthias 1
May, r 168 c 8	_____	Mains 2

**M E**

Mean, r 64 c 2	_____	mediocris
to Mean, r 293 c 1	_____	cupio 3
a Meaning, r 186 c 6	_____	sensus 4, mens 3
a Means, r 182 c 2	_____	modus 2
to take Measure, Ep 1	_____	metior
Meat, r 1 c 10	_____	cibus 2
to Meddle, r 89 c 2	_____	misceo ma
to Meet with, r 145 c 4	_____	obviam fio
Melancholick, r 83 c 2	_____	tristis, melancholicus
to be Melted, r 1 c 3	_____	liquefio
Memory, Th 4	_____	memoria 1
to be Mended, Ep 1	_____	fio melior
Mentioned, Th 4	_____	dictus
a Merchant, r 142 c 1	_____	mercator 3
		Merrily

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Merrily, r 291 c 3 ——— *alacriter*  
 Mettal, r 175 c 2 ——— *ferox*  
 Metamorphosis, Ep 8 ——— *Metamorphosis* 3

M I

the Middle, r 131 c 1 ——— *medius*  
 Mighty, r 54 c 1 ——— *magnus*  
 a Mile, r 20 c 2 ——— *mille passuum*  
 Milk, r 51 c 4 ——— *lac* 3  
 a Mind, 21 c 1 ——— *animus* 2, *mens* 3, *sententia* 1  
 to Mind, r 76 c 2 ——— *curio* 1, *studio* 2  
 to have a Mind, Ep. 6 ——— *capio* 3  
 Mindful, r 35 c 3 ——— *memor*  
 Mine, r 44 c 1 ——— *meus*  
 a Minister, 80 c 3 ——— *orator* 3  
 to Mingle, 80 c 2 ——— *miscro* 2  
 to be mingled, r 279 c 2 ——— *miscro* 2  
 a Miracle, r 150 c 2 ——— *prodigium* 2  
 Mischief, r 15 c 2 ——— *injuria* 1  
 Mischievous, r 234 c 3 ——— *malus*  
 Miserable, r 271 c 2 ——— *miser lugendus*  
 Misfortune, Ex 2 ——— *infortunium* 2  
 to Mislike, ——— *inprobo* 1  
 to Mistake, r 161 c 1 ——— *erro* 1  
 to be Mistaken, r 294 c 4 ——— *error*

M O

Moderate, r 308 c 2 ——— *mediocria, non nimis*  
 Modesty, r 94 c 4 ——— *modestia* 1  
 a Monitor, r 175 c 4 ——— *monitor, observator, censor* 3  
 a Month, r 27 c 1 ——— *mensis* 3  
 Money, r 23 c 7 ——— *nummus* 2 *pecunia* 1  
 the Moon, r 1 c 9 ——— *luna* 1  
 Moon-light, Ep. 9 ——— *splendor lune*  
 the Mores, r 213 c 3 ——— *Mauri pl.* 2  
 the Morning, r 92 c 1 ——— *aurora* 1  
 in the Morning, r 145 c 3 ——— *mane*  
 to morrow, r 115 c 1 ——— *cras*  
 a Mother, r 5 c 1 ——— *mater* 3  
 to Move, r 223 c 2 ——— *moveo* 2  
 Morning,

Mourning, r 259 c 1	_____	luctus 4
a Mouse, r 12 c 1	_____	mus 3
a Mouth, r 25 c 3	_____	ostium 2
to Mow, r 1 c 2	_____	meto 3

M U

Much, r 24 c 4	_____	multum, admodum
a Multitude, r 294 c 3	_____	herba 1
Munday, r 31 c 2	_____	dies lune 5 1
to be murdered, r 88 c 3	_____	contra omne fas interficio 3
the Muses, r 5 c 2	_____	Musæ 1
to Muster, r 172 c 3	_____	arma exerceo 2
Mustard-seed	_____	sinapis 3

N A

Naked, Ex 2	_____	nudus
a Name, r 29 c 1	_____	nomen 3
a Nation, r 212 c 1	_____	gens 3
Nature, r 63 c 1	_____	natura 1
Natural, r 97 c 1	_____	sponte fluens
Naughty, r 29 c 5	_____	malus, nequam

N E

Near, r 184 c 1	_____	prope
a Neast, 189 c 2	_____	nidus 2
Necessary, r 34 c 1	_____	opus
a Neck, r 268 c 1	_____	Collum 2
to Need, r 146 c 3	_____	indigeo, egeo 2
to Neglect, r 148 c 2	_____	negligo 3
to be neglected, r 68 c 5	_____	negligor 3
Negligence, r 86 c 3	_____	negligentia 1
Neighbour, r 51 c 9	_____	finitimus 2
Neighbourhood, r 193 c 1	_____	vicinia 1
Neptune, r 272 c 1	_____	Neptunus 2
a Nettle, r 297 c 1	_____	urtica 1
Never, r 17 c 1	_____	nunquam
Never a whilt, r 67 c 4	_____	nequicquam
Never so much, r 241 c 2	_____	indefinenter, nocte dieq;
Nevertheless, r 75 c 1	_____	nihilominus
New, r 147 c 4	_____	novus
Newmarket, r 164 c 3	_____	Novoforum 2
		New-



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Newmarket, heath, r 145 c 4	_____	<i>aquor Nouosorense</i>
News, r 276 c 3	_____	<i>res nova</i>
New sown, r 83 c 1	_____	<i>nuper, satus</i>
a Next neighbour, r 94 c 2	_____	<i>proxime vicinus</i>

N I

a Night, r 1 c 9	_____	<i>nox 3</i>
a Nightingal, r 147 c 7	_____	<i>luscina, philomela 1</i>
Nile, r 25 c 3	_____	<i>Nilus 2</i>
Nimble, r 322 c 3	_____	<i>agilis</i>
Nine, r 5 c 2	_____	<i>novem</i>

N O

Noble, r 150 c 4	_____	<i>nobilis, præclarus</i>
Nobleness, r 119 c 1	_____	<i>nobilitas 3</i>
Noise, r 20 c 3	_____	<i>strepitus 4</i>
No man, r 6 c 2	_____	<i>nullus homo 3</i>
None, r 37 c 3	_____	<i>nemo 3</i>
Norfolk, r 193 c 3	_____	<i>Norfolcia, pagus Norfolciensis</i>
The North wind, Ex 1	_____	<i>Boreas 1</i>
Norwich, r 190 c 4	_____	<i>Norwicus 2</i>
a Note, Ex 1	_____	<i>cantus 4</i>
Nothing, r 17 c 3	_____	<i>nihil</i>

N U

a Number, r 294 c 3	_____	<i>numerus 2</i>
a Nurse, r 275 c 1	_____	<i>nutrix 3</i>

O A

an Oak, Ex c	_____	<i>robur 3 quercus 2, 4,</i>
Oats, r 36 c 4	_____	<i>avena, pl. 1</i>

O B

to Obey, r 106 c 1	_____	<i>obtempero 2</i>
to Oblige, r 273 c 2	_____	<i>suadeo 1</i>
to Observe, r 129 c 1	_____	<i>observeo 1</i>
Obstinate, r 55 c 1	_____	<i>pertinax</i>

O C

Occasion, r 171 c 3	_____	<i>occafio 3</i>
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O E

Oedipus, r 194 c 1	_____	<i>Oedipus 2</i>
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O F

to Offend, r 94 c 7	_____	<i>pecco 1</i>
		<i>an</i>

an Offender, r 93 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ peccator 3  
 an Office, r 118 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ munus 3  
 Oft-times, r 7 c 2 \_\_\_\_\_ sepe

O L

Old age, r 182 c 3 \_\_\_\_\_ senectus 4  
 Older, r 18 c 3 \_\_\_\_\_ major natu  
 an Old man, r 17 c 3 \_\_\_\_\_ senex

O N

Once, r 22 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ semel  
 One and twenty, r 144 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ viginti unus  
 Only, r 22 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ tantum

O P

to Oppose, r 29 c 4 \_\_\_\_\_ oppugno 1

O R

an Oracle, r 45 c 2 \_\_\_\_\_ oraculum 2  
 an Orator, r 227 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ orator 3  
 an Orchard, r 4 c 2 \_\_\_\_\_ pomarium 3  
 Order, r 100 c 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ordo 3  
 Ordinary r 141 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ vulgaris

O T

the Other, r 7 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ alter  
 the Other day, r 8 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ nudius tertius

O U

Ovid, r 23 c 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Naso 3. Ovidius 2  
 Our part, r 80 c 2 \_\_\_\_\_ nostrum  
 Ours, r 44 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ noster  
 to Outsize, Ep 1 \_\_\_\_\_ magnitudine supero 1  
 Outward, r 64 c 3 \_\_\_\_\_ externus

O W

an Owner, r 79 c 2 \_\_\_\_\_ dominus

O X

an Ox, r 11 c 3 \_\_\_\_\_ bos 3  
 Oxford, r 45 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Oxonia 1, vel Oxonium 2

P A

a Pack, r 7 c 1 \_\_\_\_\_ agmen 3  
 a Page, Ex 4 \_\_\_\_\_ affecta  
 Pagled, r 291 c 2 \_\_\_\_\_ gravidus, pregnantis  
 to Pain, r 321 c 2 \_\_\_\_\_ doleo 2  
 Pains,

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Pains, r 30 e 2	_____	opera 1
a Pallace, r 190 e 4	_____	palatium
Pale, r 62 e 1	_____	pallidus
Paper, _____	_____	charta 1
a Parasite, Th 1	_____	Parasitus 2
to Pardon, r 70 e 1	_____	parco, ignosco 3
to be pardoned, r 161 e 3	_____	condonor 1
a Parent, r 37 e 2	_____	parens 1
Parentage, Th 4	_____	nobilitas 3
Paris, r 29 e 3	_____	1 Parissi 2 pl.
a Parish, r 31 e 2	_____	parochia 1
Part, r 7 e 1	_____	partim
Parts, r 65 e 1	_____	ingenium 3
the Parchians, Th 3	_____	Parthi 2 pl.
a Party, r 206 e 1	_____	factio 3
a Partridge, r 62 e 2	_____	perdix 3
to pass through, r 189 e 4	_____	transeo 1
a Patron, r 211 e 1	_____	patronus 2
Paul, r 37 e 9	_____	Paulus 2
a Paw, r 136 e 1	_____	unguis 3
to Pay, r 102 e 1	_____	solvo 3
<b>P E</b>		
Peace, r 211 e 4	_____	pax 3
a piece of Gold, r 144 e 1	_____	nummus aureus 2
to be peirced, r 55 e 1	_____	penetrabilis
Pievish, r 304 e 4	_____	tetricus, iracundus
Peleus, r 214 e 2	_____	Peleus
a Pen, r 13 e 4	_____	penna 1
Penelope Th 4	_____	Penelope 1
a Pen Knife, r 314 e 1	_____	scalpellum 2
a Penny, r 238 e 1	_____	denarius 2
Pensive, r 250 e 1	_____	tetricus
the People, r 14 e 1	_____	vulgus 2
to Perceive, r 15 e 1	_____	sentio 4
Perfectly, Ep 6	_____	prorsus, omnino
to Perform, r 15 e 1	_____	præsto 1
Periander, r 25 e 1	_____	Periander
a Periwig, Ex 1	_____	coma 1
		to

to Perswade, r 23 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ suadeo 2

P H

Phoenicia, r 35 e 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Phoenicia 1

Phaethon, r e \_\_\_\_\_ Phaethon 3

Phyſick, r 306 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ pharmacum, 2 medicina

a Phyſician, 100 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ medicus 2

P I

to Pick up, r 22 e 4 \_\_\_\_\_ roſtro, coligo 3

a Picture, r 66 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ imago 3

Pittacus, r 25 e \_\_\_\_\_ Pittacus 2

to Pitry, r 19 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ miſereor 3

P L

a Place, r 9 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ locus 2

to Place, r 237 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ loco 1

a Plague, r 28 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ peſtis 3

Plainly, r 18 e 4 \_\_\_\_\_ aperte, plane

a Plannet, r 275 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ planeta 1

a Plant, r 275 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ planta 1

Planted, r 301 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ſatus, plantatus

Plato, r 163 e 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Plato 3

Plautus, r 23 e 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Plautus 2

Play, r 54 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ luſus 4

to Play, r 1 e 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ludo 3

to Play together, r 80 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ colludo 3

to Plead for, Ex \_\_\_\_\_ defendo 3

Pleasant, r 190 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ gratus, jucundus

to be Pleaſed, r 250 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ plactor 2

Pleaſure, r 23 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ voluptas 3

Plenty, r 126 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ copia 1

a Plot, r 126 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ conſpiratio 3

to Plot againſt, r 254 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ conſpiro 1

to Plow, r 1 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ aro 1

a Plowman, r 143 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ agricola, 1 arater 3

a Plum, Ex 3 \_\_\_\_\_ prunum 2

a Plum-tree, Ex 3 \_\_\_\_\_ prunus 2

P O

a Pocket, r 59 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ ſacculus, loculus 2

a Poet, r 23 e 5 \_\_\_\_\_ poeta 1

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a Point, r 151 c 2	—	proprium 2
Poland, r 293 c 4	—	Polonia 1
Pomp, r 294 c 3	—	pompa 1
Pompey, r 29 c 4	—	Pompeius 2
Poor, r 22 c 3	—	pauper 1
the Pope, r 94 c 2	—	Papa 1
popular r 16 c 2	—	popularis
a Portion, Th 4	—	dos 3
to Possess, r 169 c 2	—	teneo 2
a Pot, r 225 c 2	—	poculum 3
Poverty, r 237 c 2	—	paupertas 3
a Pound, r 102 c 1	—	mina, libra 1
Power, r 24 c 1	—	potentia 1

P R

Practice, r 206 c 5	—	exercitium 2
to Praise, r 18 c 5	—	laudo 1
to be Praised, r 158 c 2	—	landor 1
to Prate, r 1 c 4	—	garrus 4
to Pray, r 131 c 3	—	oro precor 1
Prayers, r 80 c 3	—	orationes, preces 3
to Preach, r 175 c 5	—	concionor 1
a Preacher, r 86 c 4	—	concionator 3
to Present, r 160 c 1	—	dono 1
to be Present, r 198 c 2	—	adsum
Presently, r 116 c 1	—	statim, & vestigio
to be Preserved, r 308 c 2	—	servor 1
to Press toward, Th 3	—	adversus premo 3
to Pretend, r 13 c 3	—	pre te fero
to Pretend, r 111 c 1	—	ostento 1
to Prevail, r 68 c 1	—	valio 1
a Prey, r 62 c 3	—	præda 1
a Price, r 11 c 3	—	pretium
Pride, r 220 c 3	—	superbia 1
a Primrose, r 320 c 3	—	rosa primula 1
a Prince, r 29 c 1	—	princeps 3
to be Prised, r 162 c 2	—	liceo 2
a Prison, r 20 c 4	—	carcer 3
Privately, r 18 c 5	—	clam
		a Pro-

a Proclamation, r 111 c 2	—	—	edictum 2
Prodigal, Ex 7	—	—	prodigus
Prodigality, r 204 c 1	—	—	profusio 3
Profit, r 68 c 6	—	—	commodum 2
to Profit, r 94 c 1	—	—	commodo 1
Profitable, r 36 c 2	—	—	utilis
to Promise, r 102 c 1	—	—	promitto 3
a Promise, r 15 c 1	—	fides 5,	promissum 2
a Property, r 18 c 2	—	—	signum 2
Prophane, Ex 6	—	—	prophanus
to Propound, Ep 5	—	—	propono 3
Prosperity, r 233 c 2	—	res prospera 5.	1
to protect r 94 c 6	—	—	patrocinator 1
Proud r 5 c 4	—	—	superbus
a Proverb, r 33 c 3	—	adagium	proverbium 2
a Province, r 256 c 1	—	—	provincia 1
Prudence, r 94 c 4	—	—	prudentia 1
Prudent, r 198 c 3	—	—	prudens

P U

Publick, r 111 c 1	—	—	publicus
a Publishing, r 236 c 2	—	—	divulgatio 3
to Pull, r 23 c 3	—	—	carpo 3
a Pulpit, r 80 c 3	—	—	rostra, 2 pl.
to Punish, r 72 c 1	—	—	panis 4
to be Punished, r 37 c 1	—	—	paria afficior 3
Purple, r 280 c 2	—	—	purpura 1
on Purpose, r 327 c 5	—	eius solummodo causa	1
to Put in, r 106 c 2	—	—	impono 3
to Put on, Ex 1	—	—	induo 3
to Put out, r 325 c 7	—	—	extinguo 3
to Put to, r 116 c 1	—	—	adhibeo 2
to be Put up, r 220 c 2	—	—	excitor 1

P Y

the Pyramides, r 58 c 2	—	—	Pyramides 3
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Q U

to Quarrel, Ep 5	—	lites moveo 2,	litigo 1
Quarreling, r 30 c 5	—	—	contentio 3
a Queen, r 184 c 1	—	—	regina 1
			Quibling,

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Quibling, r 23 c 4	_____	paranomasie pl 1
Quick in spying, r 36 c 2	_____	sagax
Quickly, r 132 c 3	_____	cito
Quickness, Ep 3	_____	acumen ingenii 3 2
a Quick-sand, r 34 c 1	_____	syrtis 3
Quiet, r 41 c 1	_____	quietus
Quietly, r 80 c 3	_____	tranquille

R A

to rage, r 139 c 1	_____	furo, 3 insano 4
a raging, r 26 c 6	_____	furor 3
Rain, 33 c 1	_____	pluvia
Rashly, r 35 c 1	_____	temere
Rashness, Ep 3	_____	temeritas 3
a Rate, r 162 c 3	_____	pretium 2
Rather, r 62 c 1	_____	potius
to raise, Ep 7	_____	excito 1
to be raised, r 11 c 1	_____	excitor

R E

to reach down, r 906 c 4	_____	demitto 4
to be read, r 80 c 3	_____	legor 3
to read over, r 22 c 1	_____	lego 3
Ready, r 32 c 2	_____	promptus
Readily, r 1 c 6	_____	temere
Really, r 253 c 2	_____	revera
to reap, Th 2	_____	meto 3
A Reaper, r 1 c 2	_____	messor 3
Reason, r 80 c 4	_____	ratio 3
to receive, r 8 c 2	_____	accipio 3
to reckon up, Ex 1	_____	numero 1
to refer, r 104 c 2	_____	refero 2
to be regarded, r 82 c 2	_____	estimo 1
to be rejected, r 13 c 1	_____	rejicio 3
to Reign, r 184 c 1	_____	regno 1
to rejoyce, Ex 1	_____	lato 1
to remember, r 91 c 2	_____	reminiscor 3
to rend in peeces, r 142 c 4	_____	lacio 1
to be rent	_____	laceror
to repay, r 315 c 4	_____	renumero 1

To

To repeat, r 111 e 2	_____	repeto 3
Repentance, r 143 e 2	_____	penitentia 1
Report, r 1 e 6	_____	fama 1
A Reproach, r 104 e 2	_____	opprobrium 2
To reproach, r 18 e 5	_____	vitupero 1
to reprove, r 242 e 3	_____	reprehendo 3
Reputation, r 150 e 4	_____	estimatio 3
a Request, r 169 e 4	_____	precis 3
to require, r 30 e 2	_____	postulo 1
to rescue, r 292 e 4	_____	libero ab hoste 1
Resolved, r 84 e 1	_____	certus
to take Resolution	_____	statuo 3
Rest, r 95 e 1	_____	quies 3
to rest, r 197 e 1	_____	quiesco
to return, r 97 e 1	_____	redeo 4
to revell, r 186 e 2	_____	bacchor 1
to revile, r 71 e 1	_____	convicior 1
a Reward, r 280 e 1	_____	premium 2
to be rewarded, r 280 e 1	_____	renumeror 1

R H

Rhetorick, Ep 9	_____	Rhetorica 1
a Ribbon, r 215 e 1	_____	facia 1
Rich, r 5 e 4	_____	dives
Riches, r 9 e 3	_____	opes 3, divitiæ pl. 1
to ride, r 291 e 2	_____	vehor 3
Righteous, r 16 e 3	_____	justus
A Ring-leader, r 276 e 3	_____	dux 3
Ripe, Ex 3	_____	maturus
to rise, r 10 e 1	_____	surgō 3
to rise up, r 7 e 1	_____	prosilio 4
to rive, r 321 e 1	_____	findo 3
a River, r 320 e 4	_____	amnis 3 fluvius 2

R O

a Roaring, r 26 e 5	_____	rugitus 4
to rob, r 4 e 2	_____	spolio 1
to be robb'd, r 161 e 4	_____	spolior 1
Robbery, r 88 e 1	_____	latrocinium 2
Robbin, 272 e 3	_____	Robertus 2

H



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a Rod, r 94 c 4	_____	virga 1
Roman, r 28 c 3	_____	Romanus
Rome, r 146 c 2	_____	Roma 1
a Room, r 310 c 3	_____	domus 2, 4
a Root, Ex 6	_____	radix 3
a Rose, r 23 c 2	_____	rosa 1
a Row, r 310 c 2	_____	versus

R U

Rude, Th 4	_____	rudis
Ruff, r 38 c 1	_____	atris, austerus
Rufus, r 38 c 1	_____	Rufus 2
to be ruin'd, r 192 c 3	_____	devastor 1
a Rule, r 35 c 3	_____	canon 3, regula 1
to rule, r 104 c 1	_____	tempero 1
to run, r 1 c 4	_____	curro 3
to run about, r 22 c 4	_____	circumcurso
to run away, r 108 c 1	_____	anfugio 3
to run into, r 35 c 1	_____	incurro 3
to run out, r 14 c 1	_____	excurro 3
Running, r 63 c 2	_____	cursum 4
to run through, r 235 c 3	_____	perfluo 3
to run together, r 251 c 1	_____	junctim curro 3

R Y

Ryor, r 132 c 2	_____	luxus 4, luxuria 1
Ryorous, Th 4	_____	luxuriosus

S A

the Sabbath, r 20 c 1	_____	Sabbatum 2
Sack, r 237 c 7	_____	vinum Hispaniense
Sacred, Ex 6	_____	sacer
Sacrilege, r 238 c 5	_____	sacrilegium 2
Sad, r 37 c 4	_____	tristis, miser, lugendus
Sadly, r 62 c 3	_____	tristis, maestus
Safe, r 3 c 1	_____	tutus, incolumis
to Sail, r 170 c 1	_____	navigo 1
a Saine, r 37 c 2	_____	Divus, Sanctus
S. Albanes, r 290 c 1	_____	Fanum Sti. Albani 2
the same, r 17 c 2	_____	idem
Samuel, r 1 c 4	_____	Samuel
		Saturday,

Saturday, r 20 e 1	—	<i>dies Sabbati, dies Saturni</i>	
Saturn, r 153 e 1	_____	<i>Saturnus</i>	2
Saxony, r 189 e 3	_____	<i>Saxonia</i>	3
to say, r 2 e 4	_____	<i>repeto</i>	3
to say Grace, r 89 e 1	_____	<i>mensam confecto</i>	1
	S C		
Scarce, r 77 e 2	_____	<i>vix</i>	
a Scholar, r 23 e 6	_____	<i>doctus</i>	
a School, 20 e 4	_____	<i>schola</i>	1
a School-fellow, Ep 9	_____	<i>condiscipulus</i>	
a Science, Ep 9	_____	<i>scientia</i>	1
to Scorn, r 135 e 1	_____	<i>video</i>	2
a Scot, 112 e 1	_____	<i>Scotus</i>	2
	S E		
the Sea, r 26 e 6	_____	<i>mare</i>	3
a Seat, r 190 e 4	_____	<i>sedes</i>	3
the second, r 37 e 10	_____	<i>secundus</i>	
to see, r 2 e 1	_____	<i>video</i>	2
Seed, r 222 e 1	_____	<i>semen</i>	3
to seek, r 69 e 3	_____	<i>quero</i>	3
to seem, r 21 e 1	_____	<i>videor</i>	2
Seldom, r 13 e 2	_____	<i>rara</i>	
to sell, r 142 e 1	_____	<i>vendo</i>	3
to send for, Ep 5	_____	<i>voco</i>	3, accerso 3
to send forth, Ex 5	_____	<i>emitto</i>	3
to send of an Errand, r 249 e 4	—	<i>mitto nuncium</i>	2
Sense, r 59 e 3	_____	<i>sensus</i>	4
a Scent, r 251 e 1	_____	<i>odor</i>	3
to be sent, r 178 e 3	_____	<i>mittor</i>	3
Serious, r 54 e 2	_____	<i>serius</i>	
a Sermon, r 23 e 1	_____	<i>sermo, conscio, oratio</i>	3
a Servant, r 52 e 4	_____	<i>famulus, servus</i>	2
to set, Ep 2	_____	<i>aplico ad, everceo in</i>	1, 2
to set before, Th	_____	<i>antefixo</i>	
to set behind, r 120 e 1	_____	<i>posthabeo</i>	2, postpono 3
to set up, Ex 2	_____	<i>erigo</i>	3
Seven, r 25 e 2	_____	<i>septem</i>	
Seven of the clock, r 218 e 2		<i>seprima hora</i>	1
	H 2	the	

the Seventh, r 20 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *septimus*  
 the Seventeenth, r 31 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *decimus & septimus*  
 Several, Ex 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *varius*  
 Severity, r 86 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *severitas* 3

## S H

a Shadow, r 233 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *umbra* 1  
 to shame, r 206 e 4 \_\_\_\_\_ *puget* 2  
 a Shape, 252 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *persona* 1, *species* 5  
 a Sheath, r 291 e 5 \_\_\_\_\_ *vagina* 1  
 a Sheep, r 11 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *ovis* 3  
 a Shepherd, r 109 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *pastor* 3  
 a Shelter, r 260 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *tegmen* 3  
 a Shew, r 64 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *species* 5  
 to shew, r 18 e 4 \_\_\_\_\_ *ostendo* 3  
 a Shilling, r 43 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *solidus*  
 to shine, r 1 e 9 \_\_\_\_\_ *splendo* 2  
 a Ship, r 292 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *navis* 3  
 a Shoe, r 140 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *calceus* 2  
 to Shoot, Ex 4 \_\_\_\_\_ *bombarda* 2  
 a Shop, r 209 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *officina* 1  
 a Shore, r 160 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *litus* 3  
 a Shower, r 146 e 7 \_\_\_\_\_ *imber* 3  
 to be shut up, r 22 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *concludor* 3

## S I

To be sick, r 8 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *agrote* 1  
 a Sickle, Ex 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *falx* 3  
 Sicknes, r 62 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *agritudo* 3  
 a Side, r 147 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *pars* 3  
 a Sign, r 18 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *signum* 2  
 Signification, Th 4 \_\_\_\_\_ *estimatio* 3  
 a Sight, r 168 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *spectaculum* 2  
 to be silent, r 297 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *taceo, sileo* 2  
 Silently, r 252 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *tacitus*  
 Silly, Th 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *stultus, ineptus*  
 to sing, r 147 e 7 \_\_\_\_\_ *cano, 3 canto* 1  
 a Single, Ep 5 \_\_\_\_\_ *unicus, singulus*  
 a Siren, r 268 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *Siren* 3  
 Sirrah, r 104 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *furcisur* 2

Sister, r 2 e 2	_____	soror 2
to Sit, r 2 e 2	_____	sedeo 2
to sit upon, r 22 e 4	_____	incubo 1
Six, r 57 e 2	_____	sex
Six of the Clock, r 21 e 3	_____	sixta hora
Six pence, r 144 e 1	_____	sex denarii 1
	S K	
Skilful, r 161 e 2	_____	peritus
to skip over, r 269 e 1	_____	transilio 4
the sky, r 188 e 1	_____	cælum 2, æther 3
	S L	
to be slain, r 40 e 1	_____	interficior 3
Sleep, r 171 e 1	_____	somnus 2
to sleep, r 50 e 2	_____	dormio 4
Sleepy. Epist 3	_____	somnolentus
Sloathful, r 206 e 3	_____	piger, ignavus, socors
a Sluggard, r 51 e 5	_____	ignavus 2
to slump in, r 269 e 1	_____	incido 3
	S M	
Small, r 223 e 1	_____	gracilis
the small Pox, r 82 e 3	_____	variole 1
the Smart, r 22 e 6	_____	dolor 3
Smelling, r 62 e 3	_____	olfactus 4
to smell sweet, r 23 e 2	_____	sugruter oleo 2
to Smile upon, r 68 e 2	_____	arrideo 2
a Smith, r 279 e 1	_____	faber 2
	S N	
Snow, Exer 1	_____	nix 3
	S O	
Sobriety, r 398 e 2	_____	sobrietas 3
Socrates, r 45 e 2	_____	Socrates 3
So ho, 124 e 1	_____	ecce
a Soil, Epist 1	_____	solum 2, terra 1
to be sold, r 141 e 1	_____	vendo 3
a Soldier, r 1 e 2	_____	miles 3
Solon, r 25 e 2	_____	Solon 3
a Son, r 276 e 2	_____	filius 2
to Soop, Epist 6	_____	sorbeo 3
	H 3	Soop-

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Scoop-all, Ep 6	_____	omnisorbens
Sooner, r 50 e 1	_____	citius
Sound, r 231 e 1	_____	integer
to be sown	_____	sevor

S P

a Space, r 27 e 1	_____	spatium 2
a Spaniard, r 223 e 3	_____	Hispanus 2
to spare, R 304 e 2	_____	ignosco, parco, 3
to speak, r 206 e 2	_____	loquor 3
Speaking r 13 e 2	_____	loquens 1
to speak to, r 80 e 3	_____	alloquor 3
to spend, r 147 e 2	_____	consumo 3
a Spirit, Ep 7	_____	umbra 1
to spread, r 315 e 3	_____	sparga 3
Spring, r 114 e 1	_____	Æterelas 1
the Spring, Ex 1	_____	ver 3, vernum tempus 3
Spurs, r 321 e 3	_____	arma 2

S T

a Stable, r 2 e 1	_____	stabulum 2
a Staff, r 28 e 1	_____	baculum 2
to stand, r 3 e 1	_____	sto 1
Standing Corn, r 184 e 1	_____	seges 3
a Star, r 19 e 2	_____	stello 1
to start up, r 114 e 1	_____	prosilio 4
to starve, r 183 e 3	_____	fame pereco 4
a Statute, r 255 e 2	_____	statutum 2
to stay, r 128 e 1	_____	maneo 2
Stern, r 173 e 1	_____	austerus, segetus
a Steward, r 211 e 2	_____	dispensator 3
Still, r 204 e 2	_____	stibuc
a stock, r 62 e 2	_____	genus, gens 3
to be stolen, r 22 e 5	_____	furto abripior 3
a stone, r 59 e 2	_____	lapis 2
to stop, r 106 e 2	_____	occurro 3
a storm, r 260 e 1	_____	procella 1
a Story, r 1 e 6	_____	res 5 historia 1
Stone, r 292 e 2	_____	robustus
Strange, R 6 e 1	_____	mirus
		Straw

Straw, r 317 c 3	_____	straw 3
a Strawberry, r 56 c 2	_____	fragum 3
a Street, r 146 c 7	_____	platea 1
Streight, r 143 c 1	_____	angustus
Strength, r 196 c 1	_____	robur 3
Stricken in years, r 278 c 2	_____	profectus etate
Strife, r 53 c 4	_____	lis 3
to strike, r 321 c 2	_____	percutio 3
to strip, Exer 2	_____	exuo 3
to strive, r 27 c 2	_____	certo 1
Stronger, r 48 c 1	_____	robustior
to struggle, r 175 c 1	_____	luctor 1
Stubborn, r 147 c 6	_____	contumax
Studious, r 21 c 4	_____	studiosus
Study, r 10 c 2	_____	studio
to stumble, r 255 c 1	_____	situbo, hesita 1
to be sung, Exer 2	_____	stimulor 1

S U

a Subject, r 68 c 3	_____	civis
to succeed, r 147 c 10	_____	succedo
to suck, r 318 c 1	_____	sugo 3
Sudden, r 130 c 3	_____	repentinus
Suetonius, r 185 c 2	_____	Suetonius
to suffer r 204 c 4	_____	pator
Sullen, r 107 c 1	_____	tristis
the Summer, r 183 c 1	_____	estas 3
the Sun, r 1 c 9	_____	Sol 3
Sunday, r 20 c 1	_____	dies Salis, dies Dom.
to Sup, r 164 c 2	_____	ceno 1
a Supper, r 164 c 2	_____	cana 1
a Support, r 28 c 1	_____	fulcrum 2
Sure, r 147 c 7	_____	proculdubio
Suspicious, r 63 c 2	_____	suspicax

S W

a Swallow, r 218 c 1	_____	hirundo
to swallow, Them 1	_____	deglutio 4
a Swan, r 226 c 1	_____	cygnus 2
Sweet, r 12 c 2	_____	suavis
	_____	Swift,

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Swift, r 62 e 5 \_\_\_\_\_ *celer*  
 to swim, r 188 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *nato* 1  
 a Sword, r 44 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *gladius* 2, *ensis* 3

S Y

Sylla, r 192 e 3 TA \_\_\_\_\_ *Sylla* 1  
 a Table, r 100 e 5 \_\_\_\_\_ *mensa* 1  
 to take, r 30 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *into* 4  
 to take care, r 249 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *caveo* 2  
 to take counsel, \_\_\_\_\_ *inire concilium*  
 to be taken, r 35 e 5 \_\_\_\_\_ *accipior* 3  
 to take pains, r 34 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *laboro*  
 to take warning, Exer. 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *caveo* 2  
 Talk, r 30 e 4 \_\_\_\_\_ *loquacitas* 3  
 to talk, r 171 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *loquar* 3  
 Tall, r 57 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *procerus*  
 Tallness, Epist. 1 — *proceritas* 3, *corporis longitudo* 5  
 to be tamed, r 157 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *domor* 1  
 a Task, r 3 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *pensum* 2  
 to taste, r 254 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *gusto* 1  
 to tattle, Epist. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ *garrus* 4  
 to be taught, r 81 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *doceor* 2  
 Tawny, Theme 4 \_\_\_\_\_ *fascus*  
 a Tail, r 251 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *cauda* 1

T E

to teach, r 153 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *doceo* 2  
 Teaching, r 68 e 5 \_\_\_\_\_ *ars* 3  
 a Tear, r 80 e 5 \_\_\_\_\_ *lachryma* 1  
 Tediousness, Theme 5 \_\_\_\_\_ *tedium*  
 to tell, r 86 e 4 \_\_\_\_\_ *moneo* 2  
 to tell abroad, Epist. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ *effutio* 4  
 Temperance, r 151 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *temperantia* 1  
 the Temples, r 155 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *tempora* 3  
 Ten, r 20 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *decem*  
 to tend, r 79 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *tendo* 1  
 Tender, r 255 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *tener, misericors.*  
 Ten to one, r 243 e 2 — *vix dubitandum est quin*  
 Tents, r 249 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *tentoria* 2

T H



T H

Thais, r 32 e 1	_____	Thais, idis, idos 1
Thales, r 25 e 2	_____	Thales, æ, etis 1, 3
a Theatre, r 168 e 1	_____	Theatrum
Thebes, r 9 e 2	_____	Theba 1
Theft, r 43 e 2	_____	furtum 2
a Thief, r 86 e 1	_____	fur 3
Thetford, r 20 e 2	_____	Thetfordia 1, Sitomagus 2
Thetis, r 214 e 2	_____	Thetis, idis, idos 3
a thick coat, r 136 e 1	_____	endromis, idis, idos 3
a Thigh, r 26 e 4	_____	femur 3
a thing, r 64 e 3	_____	res 5
to think, r 4 e 2	_____	puto, spero 1
to think of, r 17 e 1	_____	cogito de 1
the Third, r 186 e 8	_____	tertius
to be Thirsty, r 225 e 1	_____	sitio 4
Thirteen, r 228 e 2	_____	tredecim
Thirty three, r 184 e 1	_____	triginta tres
a Thought, r 295 e 1	_____	cogitatio 3
a Thousand, r 146 e 8	_____	mille indecl.
Thrace, r 192 e 1	_____	Thracia 1
to threaten, 128, e 1	_____	minor, interminor
Three, r 5 e 2	_____	tres
Three Hundred, r 32 e 2	_____	trecenti
to thrust, r 18 e 2	_____	immergo 3
to thrust back, r 16 e 1	_____	repello 3
Thursday, r 261 e 1	_____	dies Fovis

T I

to till, Exer 5	_____	colo 3
Time, r 17 e 1	_____	tempus 3
Tired, r 220 e 1	_____	defessus, fatigatus
a Title, Theme 5	_____	jus 3

T O

a Toe, r 243 e 1	_____	digitus pedis
Together, r 7 e 1	_____	simul, una
a Tongue, r 7 e 2	_____	lingua, eloquentia 1
the top, r 230 e 1	_____	summus vel supremus locus 2
to touch, r 324 e 4	_____	tango 3
to be touched, r 150 e 1	_____	tangor 3

H 5

Toward,



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Toward, r 76 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *ad*  
 a Town, r 20 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *oppidum* 2  
 a Town-boy, r 137 e 11 \_\_\_\_\_ *puer oppidanus* 2

T R

a Trade, r 107 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *ars* 3  
 a Trap, r 12 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *laqueus* 2  
 Trapping, r 215 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *phalera* 1  
 to treat, r 139 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *tracto* 1  
 Treason, r 86 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *lesa majestas* 5  
 a Tree, r 280 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *arbor* 3  
 a Trencher, r 100 e 5 \_\_\_\_\_ *orbis* 3 *quadra* 1  
 a Trick, Th 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *dolus* 2  
 Trifles, r 204 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *nuga* 1  
 Trouble, r 16 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *erumna* 1  
 to trouble, r 2 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *interpello, interturbo* 1  
 to be troubled, r 56 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *discrutior* 1  
 Troublesome, r 51 e 6 \_\_\_\_\_ *molestus*  
 Troy, Theme 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *Troja* 1  
 to trust, r 68 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *fidem habeo* 2  
 Truth, r 52, e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *veritas* 3 *verum* 2  
 to try, r 311 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *tento* 1

T U

Tully, r 28 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *Tullius* 2  
 a Turk, r 293 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *Thurca* 1  
 to turn, 114 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *praevertio*  
 to be turned, r 262 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *vertendus*  
 to be turned back, r 271 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *repellor* 3

T W

Twelve day, r 31 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *Epiphania* 1  
 Twelve, r 5 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *duodecim*  
 Twenty, r 56 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *viginti*  
 Twenty times, r 22 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *vicies*  
 Twice, r 153 e 3 \_\_\_\_\_ *bis*  
 Two, r 7 e 1 \_\_\_\_\_ *duo*  
 Two dozen, r 317 e 2 \_\_\_\_\_ *bis duodeni*

T Y

a Tyger, Exer 6 \_\_\_\_\_ *tigris, idis, dos* 3

V A

Vain, r 254 e 8	_____	vannus
in vain, r 106 e 2	_____	frustra
Valiant, r 292 e 2	_____	foris
Valiantly, r 153 e 2	_____	fortiter
Value, Theme 4	_____	valor 3
to Value, r 82 e 1	_____	estimo 1
to Vanish, Exer 1	_____	vanesco 3
to be vanquished, r 192 e 3	_____	vincor, superior 1
Variety, Epist 8	_____	varietas 3
Various, r 265 e 1	_____	varius

V E

Venus, r 28 e 2	_____	Venus 3
Verres, r 238 e 5	_____	Verres 3
a Verse, r 27 e 2	_____	carmen 4
Virtue, r 51 e 1	_____	virtus 3
Virtuous, Theme 4	_____	honus
Very, r 23 e 2	_____	valde, admodum
to Vex, r 156 e 2	_____	crucia 1
to be vexed, r 323 e 3	_____	affligor 3

V I

a Vice, Exer 3	_____	vitium 2
a Victor, r 27 e 2	_____	victor 3
Victory, Theme 3	_____	victoria
a Vine, Exer 3	_____	vitia 3
a Violet, r 48 e 2	_____	violet 1
Virgil, r 23 e 5	_____	Virgilius 2

U N

Unacquainted, r 53 e 3	_____	alienus
Unapt, r 54 e 2	_____	ineptus
an Uncle, r 42 e 1	_____	patrus, avunculus
Unconstant, r 201 e 3	_____	inconstans
to be undergone, r 164 e 4	_____	subundus
to understand, r 145 e 3	_____	intelligo 3
Understanding, r 7 e 2	_____	ingenium 2 sapientia 1
Undisturbed, Theme	_____	quietus
Unfit, r 242 e 3	_____	non idoneus, ineptus
Unfortunate, r 29 e 1	_____	infelix, infortunatus
		Un-

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Ungrateful, r 237 e 3	_____	ingratus
Unhappy, r 241 e 1	_____	infelix
an University, r 45 e 1	_____ Academia, Universitas 3	
Unlearned, r 211 e 4	_____	indoctus
Unless, r 180 e 1	_____	nisi
Unlike, r 22 e 1	_____	dissemilis
Unprofitably, r 223 e 4	_____	inutiliter
Unskilful, r 211 e 4	_____	imperitus
to be untaught, r 161 e 2	_____	dedoceor 2
Unwary, r 254 e 5	_____	incantus
Unworthy, r 64 e 2	_____	indignus

V O

a Voice, r 12 e 2	_____	vox 3
Void, r 59 e 1	_____	vacuus

U P

the upper Jaw, r 305 e 3	_____	faux superior 3
Upright, r 76 e 2	_____	erectus

U S

Use, r 147 e 3	_____	usus 4
to use, r 13 e 6	_____	utor 3
to be used, r 17 e 4	_____	soleo 2, assuesco 3
an Usher, r 256 e 1	_____	Subpraeceptor 3, Hypodidasculus 2
Usually, r 20 e 3	_____	vulgo

W A

to Wag, r 296 e 5	_____	motu 1
Wages, r 143 e 1	_____	merces 3
to wait, r 31 e 2	_____	attenda 3
to walk, r 114 e 1	_____	ambulo 1
Walls, r 221 e 1	_____	maenia 3
to be wanting, r 109 e 4	_____	desum
War, r 35 e 1	_____	bellum 1
Wares, r 132 e 1	_____	merces pl. 3
to Wash, r 34 e 1	_____	estuarium
to watch, r 178 e 3	_____	observo 1
Water, r 1 e 1	_____	unda, aqua 1
a Way, r 33 e 1	_____	via 1

W E

Weary, r 212 e 2	_____	pertesus
		Wea-

Weather, r 53 e 2	_____	celum 2
a Wedge, r 321 e 1	_____	cuneus 2
a Week, r 80 e 1	_____	Hebdomas 3, septimana 1
to weep, r 5 e 3	_____	fleo 2
to weigh out, Ep. 7	_____	libro 1, expendo 3
a Well, r 181 e 1	_____	puteus 2
to be well again, r 8 e 1	_____	revalesco 3
Wet, r 33 e 1	_____	madidus
W H		
Wheat, r 36 e 3	_____	tritium 2
a Whelp, r 1 e 7	_____	catulus 2
Whithersoever, Epist. 1	_____	quocunque
Where, r 9 e 2	_____	ubi
Wheresoever, Epist. 1	_____	ubicunque
to be whipt, r 276 e 3	_____	verberor
White, r 74 e 1	_____	albus
Wholsome, r 201 e 1	_____	saluber
a Whore, r 104 e 2	_____	meretrix 3
Whose, r 42 e 1	_____	cujus, a, um
Whosoever, r 37 e 1	_____	quisquis
W I		
Wicked, r 130 e 1	_____	pravus
Wickedness, r 199 e 4	_____	peccatum 2
a Wife, r 11 e 4	_____	uxor 3
a wild Duck, Exer. 4	_____	anas 3
Will Epist. 5	_____	Wilhelmus, Gulielmus 2
Willingly, r 242 e 1	_____	libens
the Wind, r 84 e 3	_____	ventus 3
Wine, r 138 e 1	_____	vinum 2
a Wing, r 26 e 4	_____	humerus 2
to wink at, r 198 e 3	_____	connivere 2, dissimulo
Winter, Exer. 1	_____	hiems 3
Wise, r 17 e 2	_____	prudens
to be wise, r 1 e 3	_____	sapio 3
Wisdom, r 25 e 1	_____	sapientia 1
to wish for, r 183 e 2	_____	opto 1
Wit, r 32 e 2	_____	ingenium 2
Wittingly, r 242 e 1	_____	sciens
		Wit-

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Whety, r 237 c 7

facetus, urbanus

W O

a Wolf, r 11 c 2

lupus 2

a Woman, r 30 c 4

mulier 3, femina 1

a Wonder, r 21 c 4

mirum 2

Wonderful, r 182 c 2

mirus

to be wont, r 197 c 2

soteo 2

a Woodcock, r 26 c 4

gallinago 3

Wooden, Theme 1

duratus, durus

a Word,

fides

a Work, r 30 c 2

opus

to work, r 143 c 1

loco se 1

a Workman, r 177 c 4

opifex 3

the World, r 19 c 1

mundus 2

the Worse, r 62 c 4

deterior

to be worshipped, r 24 c 1

colendus

Worthy, r 162 c 3

dignus

to wound, r 22 c 6

vulnero 1

W R

to be wrapt, r 84 c 3

tegor 3

Wrath, r 26 c 5

furor 3

to write, r 104 c 3

scribo 3

Wrongfully, r 35 c 2

injuste

Y E

a Year, r 18 c 3

annus 2

Yesterday, r 33 c 1

heri, dies hesternus

Y O

Yonder, r 3 c 2

eo, illuc

the Youngest, r 276 c 2

natus minimus

a Young man, r 6 c 1

juvenis, adolescens

a Young one, r 69 c 1

pullus 2

Yorkshire, r 209, c 3

pagus, vel ager Eboracensis

Yours, r 44 c 1

tuus

Youth, r 183 c 3

juventus 3

An

An Index of the English Words in the Verses,  
and the Latin for them; in which A stands  
for Adonic Verse, E stands for Example,  
H for Hexameter, V for Verse.

A

<b>N</b> OT to be abe, A e 6 v 21	_____	nequeo 4
After, H e 8 v 2	_____	post 3
an Ague,	_____	febris 3
Alas, A e 6 v 10	_____	heu
Always, A e 2 v 5	_____	semper 2
Adorned, H e 6 v 3	_____	ornatus
Among, H e 11 v 3	_____	inter
Another, H e 11 v 4	_____	alter
Any more, A e 6 v 22	_____	amplius
Apollo, H e 11 v 3	_____	Apollo 3
An Apple, A e 3 v 2	_____	pomum 2
an As, H e 6 v 1	_____	asinus 2
As soon as, H e 5 v 1	_____	simul atque

B

a Back, H e 6 v 1	_____	tergum 2
a Beak, H e 10 v 6	_____	rostrum 2
to bear, H e 6 v 1	_____	fero
a beast, A e 6 v 40	_____	fera 1
Behind, A e 6 v 11	_____	pone
Beset, A e 6 v 30	_____	consensus
Bird, H e 10 v 4	_____	avis 3
Black, A e 6 v 29	_____	ater
Bold, A e 6 v 15	_____	audax
Bowels, A e 6 v 51	_____	viscera pl.
Boy, A e 5 v 9	_____	puer 2
Bridle, H e 4 v 1	_____	frenum 3

C

to carry, H e 4 v 1	_____	porto 1
a Cat, H e 2 v 1	_____	fellis 3
to catch H e 2 v 2	_____	prendo 3
to cease, H e 10 v 2	_____	cesso 1
a Cock, H e 5 v 1.	_____	gallus
		To

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to make cold, A e 5, v 4	_____	<i>frigesacio</i> 3
to come again to, A e 5 v 7	_____	<i>repeto</i> 3
a Companion, A e 2 v 1	_____	<i>sodalis</i> 3
to cover, A e 6 v 35	_____	<i>tego</i> 3
Crafty, A e 6 v 40	_____	<i>vaser</i>
Cruel, H e 5 v 2	_____	<i>crudelis</i>

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N

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T

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a Thousand, A e 6 v 46	_____	mille
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